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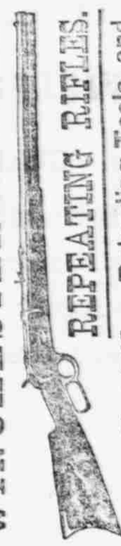

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PRIDE VERSUS LOVE.

"Guess, Nellie, with whom Louis Temple was parading the streets tonight," and Jennie Lambert curled up her thin lips scornfully, while carefully undoing her furs, and stretching her white hands over the cheerful blaze.

The familiar name brought a decided flush to the dainty face of Nellie Graverson. She was the only daughter of the Honorable John Graverson, the millionaire, and sole mistress of the magnificent sridfeture situated on Regent Street, her mother having been dead these five years.

The lady whose sarcastic words open this story, was a cousin of the heiress, and was treated the same as a sister; her parents having died when she was but a mere babe. She hated her cousin Nellie with a deathless hate for her beautiful face, elegant manners, magnificent carriage, and half millioni while she, though really pretty, was made to appear plain and insignificant by the more radiant and dazzling beauty of her cousin. Still, it was to her interest to curb her hatred; but she was continually saying or doing something which annoyed Nellie exceedingly.

"Indeed, Jennie, I cannot guess. Guess,—for, you know, is not my vocation," and Nellie looked at her cousin inquiringly.

"No? then I shall tell you, as I suppose you are anxious to become acquainted with your future husband's friends. It was Renie Stewart, the pretty factory girl; and she did look pretty to-night, leaning on Louis Temple's arm, and her face was raised to his in quite an adoring fashion," maliciously.

For once, Nellie Graverson gave her cousin the satisfaction of knowing that her shaft struck.

She drew herself up proudly, a dark red suffusing her neck and brow.

"Louis Temple walking in public with a factory girl! I cannot believe it!"

"Ask him, dear; I do not think it is the first time. Ah! there goes the doorbell now. His tastes are fastidious—from the factory girl to the proud heiress," and with a jolly laugh Jennie vanishes through the drawing-room door, leaving Nellie in a thoroughly wretched state.

When Louis Temple opens the door, he feels instinctively that something is wrong. Instead of his betrothed springing to meet him, she does not even turn her head as he enters.

Thinking probably she is asleep, he goes up softly behind her chair and gently places a white, shapely hand over her face.

Great is his surprise when a hand reaches up and frigidly removes his. She rises slowly and looks at him coldly.

"Well, Mr. Temple, have you seen Renie Stewart home?"

"What do you mean, Nellie?" he asked, not quite comprehending.

"I mean this, Louis Temple. You have been seen on the street with Renie Stewart, the factory girl. I ask you, is it so?"

"Why, certainly, Nellie, dear, but why do you look at me so coldly? Surely you would not have me leave the girl on the street such a night as it is to-night—so slippery one can hardly stand, without offering to assist her, especially with one whom I am well acquainted."

"A lady!" she repeated, scornfully, her fair face flushing hotly. "Pray, may I ask your opinion of a *lady*? Is your ideal found in a factory girl?"

Louis Temple looked at his betrothed in pained wonder. He always knew she was proud, but could it be possible she carried it to such an extent?

"I certainly think Renie Stewart a perfect little lady. The fact of her having to work in the factory does not alter my opinion."

"It alters mine, considerably, Mr. Temple; and a man who places a factory girl on the level with me does not command my love. I shall not submit myself to be lowered to such an extent. Consider our engagement broken," and she haughtily pulled a beautiful diamond ring from her finger and handed it to him.

His face grew white as death, for he loved the beautiful, proud girl before him as only an honorable man can.

"Nellie, do you mean what you say? do you not think your pride a trifle overstrained and far-fetched?"

"I think Mr. Temple forgets himself," she answered, icily. "You have not the right to question my actions," and she turned and swept majestically from the room.

"What fools men are!" muttered Louis Temple, dashing his hat down over his eyes and plunging madly along the cold deserted street. "One places all his love and confidence at a girl's feet only to have it thrown back in his face with a careless shrug of the shoulders. Catch me trusting another one of the heartless sex!"

It was a fearful blow to him. He tried to make himself believe that he did not care, but the beautiful face of Nellie haunted him incessantly, and he often found himself wondering what he would do with his empty life.

Three days later he surprised his friends greatly by leaving the town, bag and baggage, for parts unknown.

Nellie Graverson heard of Louis' departure with a calm, indifferent face, but when she was in the sanctum of her own chamber, the mask fell. Great heartrending sobs shook the regal form. She had sent him off with a coldness that even surprised herself; but was she happy? would Louis' white reproachful face ever be erased from her memory?

Weeks and months flew by, and during that time Nellie Graverson changed wonderfully. The proud, haughty expression on her beautiful face was giving place to a sad pre-occupied one. The servants who always feared her before, were beginning to love their young mistress: she was so kind to them.

"I have broken my heart and spoiled my life," she would often say to herself, "and now I shall break my pride. Oh, Louis, Louis," if I only had it to do over again."

"My dear," her father said to her one day, "my dear, I imagine you look pale and thin. Are you not feeling well?"

"Yes, papa, I am as well as usual," her heart freezing quickly.

"No, pet, you are not. I shall call in a doctor."

"Oh, no, no, papa! I am not ill, indeed I am not: but—but——"

"But what, dear?"

"Cannot we go away for—awhile? I am—I—would like a change."

"To be sure, Nell, whenever you like." The following week they started for an indefinite period on the Continent.

Two years passed away and again Nellie was home. Her father was very much worried about her; her two years' travel did her no good, and Mr. Graverson brought his daughter home as listless and white as when he took her away.

People marveled at the change in her. her regal head was carried just the same, but with a certain sweet humility on the gentle, high-bred face.

One afternoon the Western express steamed up at the station, and a tall, familiar form stepped out on the platform. It was bitter cold, and although the fur collar on the great overcoat half hid his face, one could easily recognize Louis Temple.

"Just the same place," he muttered, glancing around. "I wonder if—if Nellie is married yet? Oh, if I could only see her! Great heavens! is that—no—yes, it is!"

His attention was attracted by an elegantly dressed lady on the opposite side of the street. By her side was a ragged little urchin, her half-frozen hands incased in Nellie's sealskin muff, and Nellie herself carrying the little girl's burden—a dirty oil-can and some salt mackerel.

Louis Temple stood petrified. Could that girl with the salt mackerel and oil-can be proud Nellie Graverson? Could that sad, sweet, smiling face be the same face which looked so coldly on him two years ago for kindly escorting Renie Stewart home? The face was the same, and yet it had undergone some marvelous change.

He stood and watched her until she was out of sight, and then with a sigh walked on.

The next night a grand ball was to be given, and he ardently hoped once more to be near the girl he still loved passionately.

Nellie heard of his return, and dressed with unusual care that evening.

"Maybe I can win him back. Oh, God! how I have suffered for my foolish pride."

The ball was at its highest when Louis caught sight of Jennie Lambert, and he hastened up to her.

"Oh, Miss Jennie, you have not changed one particle in the two years I have been gone. I would have known you anywhere."

"I am delighted to find I have not been forgotten. I heard of your return, and was in hopes of seeing you here to-night."

Louis' spirits went down ten degrees. Nellie had heard of his return then, and stayed away purposely.

"I have you seen Nellie?" asked Jennie Lambert, watching the effect of her words.

"No? She is here somewhere, oh, there she is, to the right, on Gus Burns' arm. How happy she looks! Do you not think them a happy couple?"—sweetly.

Nellie's face was indeed illumed to-night, but the happy light in the deep blue eyes and the delicate flush on the cheeks were not brought there by Gus Burns.

She tried to appear interested with the anecdote her companion was relating, but all the time she kept saying to herself:

"Will he never come? Oh, how I long to see him! If he only gives me a chance to show him how I have changed."

"Happy couple!" exclaimed Louis, making a bad attempt to appear unconcerned. "Are—are they engaged?"

Then looking at him reproachfully:

"Can you ask? Do not their faces tell the tale?"

Louis Temple groaned inwardly. He forced a smile to his lips, and turning to Jennie, asked:

"Are you engaged for this waltz? I should enjoy it so much."

"She should not have the laugh on me at any rate;" and he waltzed away gayly with Jennie.

Nellie saw the smiling face so near Jennie's and a sharp pang shot through her heart.

She begged of her companion to be excused. She must get somewhere by herself.

At last she reached the conservatory, and sinking down on a bench in a quiet, secluded spot, she gave herself up to tears.

How long she had been there she never could tell. At last she was startled by a well-known voice exclaiming:

"Gus, I suppose you will except a friend's congratulations now?"

"Congratulations?"—bewilderingly.

"Yes, Gus, upon your approaching marriage with Nellie Graverson."

"Marriage—Nellie Graverson! Upon my word, Tom, you take one's breath away. I am not going to be married."

Then going straight up to his friend and looking him in the eyes:

"The—the fact is, old boy, I thought you all solid there. What ever came between you two? I thought if ever a fellow idolized a girl, you did her."

"Yes, Gus, I did love that girl, and I am ashamed to confess it I love her still. Only—only——"

"Only what?"—grasping his hand sympathetically.

"Only she did not love me. Gus," he burst forth, "if you value peace of mind, never trust a woman."

"Poor fellow! There goes the music, Lou, and I must go and hunt my partner. Will have a long talk with you to-morrow," and he hurries off, heartily sorry for his friend.

Nellie leaned against the bench for support. He loved her still! Oh, if he only knew. But no, it was impossible. She could never tell him; no, a thousand times no! yet she would——

In an instant she stood before him, her face flushing and paling alternately, and the jeweled hands were clinching and unclinching nervously.

She raised her eyes to his beseechingly, and again let them fall on her clasped hands.

"Great heavens, Nellie, why do you look at me like that? you madden me. Have you not made me suffer enough?" he asked in a low hoarse voice.

Her lips quiver piteously.

He must have read something encouraging in the downcast face and quivering lips, for he clasped the tall figure in his arms.

"My darling, you did not mean what you said two years ago, did you?" and he looked at her earnestly.

"No, no, Louis. God knows how I have repented, since having uttered those heartless words. Can—will you ever forgive me?"

For answer he kissed the penitent face so near his own.

As they entered the ballroom, a half hour later, two pairs of eyes noted the beaming face.

Gus was jubilant. And Jennie Lambert ground her white teeth together in impotent rage, and in her disappointment she hated her cousin more bitter than ever.

Natural Gas.

An up-town house-keeper was negotiating with a cook-lady the other day. "And have you natural gas, 'm?" was one question in examination to which the alleged mistress had to submit. "O! yes," cried the candidate joyfully; "natural gas all through the house; no kindling wood to split; no fires to build; no ashes to carry out. It must be a positive pleasure to cook with such convenience," the poor woman cried with some effusiveness. "Indeed," said the examiner, coldly, "I couldn't think of cooking with natural gas. It's wicked stuff." Three months previous, before the gas connections had been made, this lady had had a cook, who was lured away by the attractions of a situation in a house where they had the wonderful gas. During the family's summer visit at the sea-shore the gas had been ordered in because, as she told her husband, no good cook would take a place now where they didn't have it. And this was the first interview with a cook she had after her return and since the connections were made. We understand that this family has engaged a fine suite of rooms for the winter at the Niagara.

FOUR BABES AT A BIRTH.

Benjamin Tubbs Beside Himself With Grief.—Nine in Five Years.

Mrs. Charlotte Tubbs of Caroline county, says a Baltimore special to the *Morning Journal*, has driven her husband nearly crazy by giving birth to a quartette of blue-eyed, re-haired, baldheaded babies, each weighing from three to five pounds. Mr. Benjamin Tubbs would no doubt have been delighted at this family presentation but from the fact that just sixteen months ago his wife made him a Christmas present of her second pair of twins. One year previous to that she gave birth to a son, and ten months previous was the mother of twins. All the twins and the quartette are girls, and the only boy was the single birth.

Nine children in five years.

This is the maternal record of Mrs. Tubbs of Caroline county.

Nothing was thought of the rapid increase in Tubbs' family until the last quadruple addition, and now poor Tubbs is almost beside himself. He could scarcely support the five and does not know what to do with the nine. A subscription has been taken up to get him and his family better accomodations. It is remarkable that the four babies lived, and from the sound of their lung power and other healthy indications they will all live to keep the two pairs of twins company. Physicians from all the country round have been to see the phenomena. The mother is doing well. The babies were born a week ago and the fourth was born just five hours after the first.

Good Breeding.

What the old money-changers and money-lenders did with their defaulting members, says an English journal, society ought to do to the ill-bred—to the people who oppose you, and not for anything approaching to a principle; who contradict you flatly, and do not apologize when they are proved in the wrong; who tell you the minutest details of a bilious complexion and vinegar aspect; who repeat ill-natured remarks made in their presence, or repeated to them, making you feel that you are scorned and despised you know not why, and vilified without the chance given you of self-justification; who abuse your known friends, and ascribe to them all the sins of the decalogue; who brutally attack your known principles in religion, morals, politics; who sneer at your cherished superstitions and fall foul of your confessed weakness; who take the upper hand of you generally, not counting your susceptibilities as worth the the traditional button. Such people as these—and there are many of them masquerading as ladies and gentlemen of good position and irreproachable credentials—but, no matter what their lineage nor future, they should be cashiered; and society would do all the sweeter and more wholesome for the want of them. Contrast these spiney hedgehogs, these aggressive thorn-bushes, these stinging mosquitoes and ramping tarantulas with their opposites—the well-bred and gentle folk who never wound you, never tread on your corns nor offend your susceptibility in any way, and who carefully carry out of sight all their own private little flaws which may be your red rags. This is not want of courage, but it is good breeding.

Reconstructing a Shark.

When the famous phosphate beds were discovered in South Carolina some years ago, vast numbers of bones and teeth were unearthed, showing that in early times this locality had been peopled by a great concourse of strange forms. Among the most abundant curiosities, as the workmen termed them, were quantities of enormous teeth, triangular in shape, and serrated on the cutting edge. When shown to a naturalist they were immediately recognized as shark teeth, and it became evident that at one time the vicinity of Charleston was the bed of an ocean, and that gigantic sharks flourished there in great numbers. Whenever the water in the beds of the Ashley and Cooper rivers are dredged to-day numbers of these teeth are brought up, and one in my collection is nearly if not quite as large as my hand. As the bones of the shark are of cartilage, they have long since been destroyed, and only these beautifully polished teeth—for they are as much a glistening as when first discovered—are left to tell the story. It would appear to be an impossible task to restore this giant from a single tooth. But it is not so difficult as one might imagine. From the shape of the tooth of the great Carcharodon we can form some idea of its appearance by comparing it with existing sharks, and from its size we can determine how large it was. One day I attempted a rough restoration to gain some idea of the dimensions of the giant. I had in my possession the jaw of a shark which I had caught in the Gulf of Mexico, which would at the time pass readily over my shoulders. The shark was about thirteen feet long, and the teeth about an inch and two-eighths wide, and an inch and a half in length. There were eight rows of these, each row being a little smaller than the last, until they dwindled down to mere points. I took as many of the fossil teeth as I had, and built up a jaw after the existing model, using teeth where I had them and leaving space where I did not. Gradually the great mouth grew on the floor until I found myself a small item in the area, and when completed I found that the largest fossil shark could have opened its mouth and allowed me to drive in a top-buggy, and that its length could not have been less in proportion than one hundred and twenty-five or thirty feet.—*C. F. Holder, in Wide Awake.*

Spoiling Servants.

The test of honesty has changed of late. People who would scorn to borrow an umbrella without leave, and who scrupulously return a borrowed book have no hesitation whatever in enticing the servants of their nearest neighbor or dearest friend away whenever their interest prompts the so doing. Strangers, therefore, are clearly entitled to no consideration in this respect, and it is no uncommon thing for a tidy looking nurse girl to be stopped on the street and interrogated by some woman in search of a nurse as to whether she likes her place or would be willing to leave it.

Still more frequently is the query with regard to other servants, as, for example, when the other day a nurse with her charges was accosted by a lady who asked her if she knew of a good cook.

"I don't know but one—my mother," replied the girl, "and she is in service."

"What wages does she get?

The girl told her.

"Ah, whom does she live with?"

The name was given and recognized as that of a gentleman who has some reputation as a *bon vivant*.

"Very well, tell her to come to me and I'll give her a dollar a week more. I must have a good cook."

Eggsactly.

"Do you recollect Shakspeare's famous remark that 'all the world's a stage?'"

"Yes."

"Did you ever notice that it applies to chickens as well as to people?"

"To chickens?"

"Yes. They have their entrees and their egg sits, don't they?"

PLAGUE-SCARRED.

Yes, I have met her face to face, says a German writer. By "her," I refer to the woman in black; she who of all women kills the quickest and surest.

I saw her in 1873, and am one of the few who have seen her, and lived to tell the tale. My poor mother saw her and was soon numbered with the dead.

My mother was dead and buried before I heard of her illness. I received a written message from my little brother, Julius. It was very short: "Mother is dead—don't come home."

Of course, I returned home as soon as possible. I was in despair. I was not afraid of the cholera. What had I, in my state of mind, to dread? In fact, I almost prayed for death.

When I arrived in the vicinity of our village, I shuddered to see on every hand signs of the desolation that had been wrought by the scourge. The church bells in the villages, at other times so musical, morning, noon and night, were dumb and silent as the grave itself. The wheat in the fields had ripened. The golden grain had fallen to the earth and sprouted again. There was nobody to gather the rich harvest. Wagons loaded with empty coffins were the only vehicles to be seen on the public highways.

I lost no time in reaching my native village. The nearer I approached my destination the more I was weighed down by a dreadful sense of desolation. White, fleecy clouds were drifting across the azure sky. My imagination transformed the clouds into weird shapes. To me they looked like troops of spectres in white winding sheets, carrying long scythes.

As I passed the country house of a gentleman, Mr. Nassy, with whom I was well acquainted, I saw him leaning over the gate. He stared at me without the slightest sign of recognition. There was an expression of intense weariness on his face. After I had passed the gate, he aroused himself and called out:

"When you get to Kisalva, stop a moment at the Sitky mansion and tell Sitky that my wife, who is his sister, is dead."

I nodded assent and drove on. It was not long before I met the coachman of the Sitky family. He was on horseback.

"Where are you going?" I asked.

"I am going to inform Mrs. Nassy that her sister has just died."

I delivered my message to the coachman.

"In that case I might as well go back," remarked the coachman, in a matter-of-fact sort of way, as if nothing unusual had happened, adding:

"As they both are dead they can tell each other so in the next world," and turning his horse he rode slowly back.

At length I reached my parents' house, and was surrounded by the scenes of my boyhood. There was hurrying to and fro unto to meet me, no waving of handkerchiefs, no signs of welcome. The windows did not greet me with their friendly eyes, for they were covered by the shutters.

No door opened as my carriage drove up. There did not seem to be a living human being on the premises. A face appeared above the fence of our next door neighbor. It was young Janos Kazi. He stared at me stupidly but said nothing.

"Good morning, Janos."

"Hm," he grunted, as he turned away.

I walked hastily toward the yard. The same deathlike stillness prevailed. I tried to open the doors, but in vain. They were all locked. I called aloud, but there was no answer. A white cat came out of the stable, looked at me curiously and passed on as if surprised to see me.

There was a peculiar smell of cooking in the air, and passing through the stable into the yard, I saw my young brother Julius. He was sitting on the ground in front of a small fire trying to broil a chicken on a stick. By his side was our house dog Hector.

"Julius!"

The boy looked up, recognized me, shook hands, but he did not smile or show any indication of being glad to see me. I looked at him more attentively, and perceived that a wonderful change had taken place. There was a peculiar look of age about him. Between his eyes were three deep perpendicular lines, or rather furrows.

"What are you doing, my boy?" I asked.

"I am getting dinner," he replied, indifferently.

"Why do you attend to that? Is there nobody in the place to cook for you?"

"Nobody," he replied, dryly.

"Where are they all?"

"Who?"

"The rest of the people belonging to the house."

"They are dead."

"All the servants dead?"

"Most of them are dead, but some ran away."

"Why did you stay here? Why didn't you go to our relatives?"

"They refused to see me. They were afraid of the cholera."

"Then there is nobody on the premises except you?"

"Nobody except Hector. I must feed him."

"Why don't you stay in the house instead of camping out here?"

"I don't like to go into the house. Somebody died in every room."

I sat down on the box near the fire, and little Julius turned his attention to roasting the chicken on the stick. The dog began to paw the ground with his forefeet.

"Down Hector!" exclaimed the boy, angrily, "we don't want any more graves. We have had enough of them."

"Do you think——?"

"Yes, Hector knows beforehand when anybody is going to die."

There was a painful silence for a few minutes and then I remarked:

"He will not have to dig many more graves."

My brother, whom I had left three years before a happy, romping, talkative child, did not reply, but kept on staring at the fire. I placed my hand on his curly, blond locks and said:

"My poor little brother, tell me—when did our mother die?"

"I don't know," he replied, in the same indifferent tone of voice. "I can't keep the run of the days. It seems to me that it was a long time ago."

"Why didn't you let me know in time to come to the funeral?"

"Funerals! who talks of funerals? The coachman took the coffin on his shoulder and carried it to the family vault."

Tears rolled down my cheeks, and fell upon the hot coals and ashes.

"Don't cry," said the child in a gruff voice. "Let us act like men come what may."

And this boy was only twelve years of age.

"What has become of our coachman, Klapka? I know that he did not run away."

"He is in a corner of the stable on some straw, dying."

I went into the stable, and there lay the faithful old family servant. The color of his face was a bluish black, and he was shivering as if from cold.

The old man, who had formerly served as a hussar, had fought manfully against the scourge. Two weeks previously, when he felt the cramps in his feet, he had cord tightly around his legs above the knees, and thus stopped the circulation of the dread disease. It seemed as if he had carried the day, for the symptoms left him.

"Even the cholera can't down old Klapka," he said, boastfully, but he was mistaken. The cholera had got him down at last. There he lay in a semi-comatose condition.

"Klapka!" I exclaimed, "brave, honest, Milula Klapka! Wake up! I've come to see you. Don't you know me?"

With a great effort he opened his eyes. A gray shadow flitted across his dark face. Probably it was intended for a smile of recognition. He raised his hand as if to make a military salute. He tried to stagger to his feet but the cramps seized him, and he fell back again on the straw.

I took my bottle of cholera medicine out of my pocket. His eyes were closed, but he seemed to know what I was doing, for he opened his blue mouth. I poured in a few drops and it seemed to do him good.

Then he shivered all over, and I heard a hoarse, crowing sound. It was the death rattle. He fell back and died, dreaming that he had drunk brandy. He finished his dream on the other side of the dark river.

I could not repress my tears at the death of the faithful old servant.

"Hector was right," I said, returning to the fire, "Klapka is dead."

"I told you the dog knew it," replied the boy, with perfect composure.

The dreadful scenes through which he had passed had destroyed all feeling. He was an old man before he had ceased to be a child.

That very day I took him to the headquarters of the sanitary committee in an adjacent village, and put him in charge of his relatives. They fumigated the poor boy and put new clothes on him. He resisted with all his might. He fought like a tiger, and bit everybody who came near him.

Twelve years have passed since that dreadful day, but nobody has ever seen him smile. The indifferent, stolid expression, tinged with sadness, that was on his face when I saw him at the fire in the stable yard, is on his face to-day.

He grew up tall and handsome, and it is not impossible that gentle fingers have toyed with his curly locks and bright eyes have beamed on him, but they have not effaced the three deep furrows that the woman in black left upon his brow.

Fioral Superstition.

Two ladies hurriedly entered the New Haven and Hartford waiting-room of the Grand Central depot yesterday.

"How soon does the train leave?" anxiously inquired one of them.

"In five minutes. You have not much time to spare," the guard answered.

"You get the tickets, please," the younger lady requested her companion. "I must have some flowers."

"You will miss the train if you go after them now," her friend answered.

"I would rather miss it than go on it without some flowers. I will tell you why when I return," she answered, as she darted away.

She came quickly back with lilies of the valley in her hand, and offered half of the bunch to her friend.

"No, no; I will not rob you of them after you risked missing the train to procure them," the lady said.

"Do take them, please. I am somewhat superstitious about it. You know I rode a good deal on the trains at one time, to and from school. The conductor of the train was a big man of middle age, with hair tinged with gray. No matter what the season, summer or winter, he always wore a flower on the lapel of his coat. One day I plucked up courage to ask him why he did so.

"'Well, you see, miss, I have got a little wife up at home that thinks a great deal of me, and says no one would ever get very badly mixed up in a railroad accident who wore a flower about them. She pinned the first flower to my coat that I ever wore on a train, and now I'd rather go without my dinner on a trip than go abroad without a flower,' he said.

"'Were you ever on a train when an accident occurred?' I asked him.

"'Yes; I was once,' he said, 'and I was almost the only one on the car who did not get hurt badly. When the crash came I did not get a scratch; and, do you know, miss, I still think it was the flower my wife pinned on my coat and her prayers that kept me safe that night.'

"Since the conductor told me that story I must confess that I have been affected with the same superstition, if you have a mind to call it so; but it is a harmless one at all events."

What Soap Has Done for the Holy Land.

The introduction of soap, it is said, is doing much to civilize the people of the Holy Land. A large soap factory has been established on the site of ancient Shechem, and the people are beginning to use it on their persons instead of trying to eat it as they did at first. Along with the introduction of soap other reforms are going on. Bethlehem has been rebuilt, and the streets are lighted with gas. Cesarea is having a building boom. Nazareth is becoming the headquarters of big olive oil speculators. Corner lots in Joppa are going up with a rush, and real estate on Mt. Carmel is largely held by speculators for an advance. All around Shechem there is a lively demand for good soap fat, and the sheepy inhabitants of Ramoth Gilead think of building a glue factory. Jerusalem is waking up also. It has a street cleaning bureau, big clocks on its public buildings, and its suburbs are being built up rapidly. Even in the vale of Gehenna the price of land has gone up.

Young Married Folk.

In this country, many matrimonial engagements are broken off because the families are antagonistic. The young people may love each other, but one future mother-in-law hates the other, and hence there is quarrel, discussion, and separation. "My daughter shall not live with Mrs. So-and-so," says Mrs. This or that. They manage this thing better abroad, by deciding that the young couple shall live in their own house, have their own income, and be not dependent on either mother-in-law. While the family relations are kept up with even greater vi or than with us, yet the independence of the parties to be married is respected. In this one respect the etiquette of engagements abroad is far better than ours. It is a sensible cut-look, perhaps lacking that wild romance which is supposed to accompany a true-love match, but it has its advantages in the happiness of security. Nothing is left to chance or caprice, and the "too much mother-in-law," which sometimes wrecks the happiness of young people both before and after marriage in America, is carefully guarded against.

In a New York Hotel.

First Drummer—"That hotel clerk in there shows a disposition to run over everybody who comes in his way."

Second Drummer—"I can account for that."

"How?"

"You see, he wears a diamond breast-pin that has so frequently been mistaken for the head-light of a locomotive that he really thinks he is one. That's why he runs over people."

NOT APPRECIATED.

A Drummer Who Could Lie Well, But It Would Not Work an Order.

A salesman for a Minneapolis lumber house went East not long ago to sell lumber. One day he met a Yankee who used considerable lumber, and he started to talk to him. First he referred to the remarkably fine quality of the lumber, and he then went on to talk about prices. He said the drives were all hung up this year.

The Yankee picked up a stick and began to whittle.

With a skill that few can emulate, he told how the snow had melted long before the ice broke, and how the streams were so low that the logs could not be moved. The manner in which he told the story would have made a dime-museum lecturer turn green with envy. This state of affairs, the salesman argued, would, of course, result in a rapid advance in prices.

The Yankee continued to whittle.

The lumber salesman delicately emphasized the prospective advance and then informed his auditor that "seeing as it was him," he would put in a few cars at

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - FEB. 17, 1888.

O'BRIEN and Sullivan, the lately imprisoned Irish members of Parliament, had a grand reception at London on Monday last. They were met by ten thousand sympathizers at the railroad station and escorted to Hyde Park, where forty thousand people were assembled.

UPON being asked in Harrisburg on last Tuesday whether he had decided to act in relation to the *quo warranto* against the Reading Railroad Company recently applied for, Attorney General Kirkpatrick replied that he had not yet taken any action, but was holding the matter under advisement.

IT is reported of Roscoe Conkling, who has been out of politics since the last Presidential election, that in speaking of Cleveland's message a few days ago, he said: "If I do not overestimate the intelligence of the Republican party, one-half of its members, if the message were properly presented to them, would approve it."

REGARDING the Reading coal strike the Philadelphia *Times* of Wednesday last says: "The indications are unmistakable that the coal strike is on the decline. Gradually the miners are slipping from the grasp of the strike leaders and returning to work. The resumption in the Schuylkill region is not rapid, but it is progressing daily, and there is little doubt that in a very few days the principle collieries will all be at work. Coal consumers will hail the resumption with gladness, as it is likely to result in a return to moderate prices."

M. S. QUAY, who was a strong Blaine man, when asked his opinion about Blaine's letter in Philadelphia on Monday said:

"Oh, I take it Blaine is out of the race. He couldn't afford to be a candidate after that letter. If, under the circumstances he were nominated and accepted the nomination, he would be defeated. It would be disastrous to him. The people would not stand it; they would not be trifled with. If Blaine were to take the nomination, there would be no end to the caricatures that would be gotten out. They would be worse than any that appeared in 1884. No, I think Blaine is out entirely."

THERE is probably no Republican in the land so easily pleased with a candidate and a platform in the approaching campaign as John A. Tibbits, late Speaker of the House of Representatives of Connecticut, and, as is claimed, one of the best informed politicians of that Commonwealth. Tibbits was in Washington a few days ago and was asked the question: "Who is the strongest man the Republicans can nominate?" His reply was: "There is one man who, if the Republicans nominate him, can be elected without a shadow of doubt. He would sweep the country like a whirlwind. His name—it is General Phil Sheridan, and no one the Democrats could nominate would be able to touch him. Why, every Irishman and every old soldier would vote for him, which would make a powerful combination.";

He was next asked "What would be the platform?" and Tibbits was fully equal to the emergency. His prompt answer was: "Anything. That wouldn't make any difference. "Sheridan and Shennandoah" would be all the platform we should want, and as for the tail of the ticket, any name would do as well as another." Tibbits had evidently heard of the man in the early days of Texas who went to a star dance equipped with a shirt collar and a pair of spurs.

REPUBLICAN editors, whose wish is father to their thought, have been rolling under their tongue as a sweet morsel the singular delusion that Gov. David B. Hill, of New York, is not only opposed to Cleveland's administration, but that he will be a candidate himself for nomination for the Presidency before the Democratic National Convention. If Governor Hill has Presidential aspirations he has the undoubted right to nourish and at the proper time to press them for all they are worth. He is regarded, however, as the shrewdest politician of either party in the State of New York, and in view of the practical unanimity with which Cleveland's re-nomination is demanded by the Democracy of every State in the Union, to attribute to Governor Hill a settled purpose to enter the National Convention as a candidate against Cleveland, is to stamp him as a political lunatic. A week ago last night a banquet was given in Brooklyn, N. Y., under the auspices of the Kings County Democratic Club in celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Samuel J. Tilden. Among the speakers was Gov. Hill who, after paying a high tribute to Mr. Tilden spoke of Cleveland's administration in termes of the warmest approval. He said:

"I cheerfully reiterate what I said in substance about a year ago in this same place, that the administration of President Cleveland has been dignified, conservative, honest and in the main satisfactory to the people of the country. There may be differences among Democrats as to details relating to party management, and as to the entire wisdom of some matters attempted and as to the details of some measures proposed, but such differences among friends are inevitable everywhere in Government politics and society in general.

The prosperity and welfare of the whole people have been greatly advanced by the advent of the Democratic party to power in the Nation, and we may well rely, if no serious mistakes are made, upon the continued confidence of the people.

Our Republican friends should not be deceived or misled, or be over jubilant as to their prospects in the approaching contest. There will be no divisions among the Democracy this year. The Democratic party of the State of New York is broad and generous enough to tolerate differences of opinion as to matters not entirely essential or vital in their character."

IN another column will be found a letter from James G. Blaine, written at Florence, Italy, and addressed to B. F. Jones, of Pittsburg, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, in which he announces that his name will not be presented at the Chicago Convention in June as a candidate for the Republican nomination for President. That Blaine would have been nominated had became a fixed fact and his declination is simply a confession that he would again be defeated. The letter is apparently a square and unequivocal withdrawal and is so regarded by nearly all the Republican members of Congress, those from Maine excepted, but there are scores of editors of leading Republican newspapers as well as a whole regiment of prominent Republican politicians, dyed in the wool Blaine men, who insist that his letter is not an absolute declination and that his friends will carry the Convention for him with a hurrah which will compel him to accept. Whether the letter really declines or whether there is a mental reservation concealed in it looking to the contingency of his nomination in the manner indicated by his thick and thin admirers, is a question which will be settled, we presume, by Mr. Blaine himself before the meeting of the Convention. The doubt among a large number of Republicans in regard to the sincerity of Mr. Blaine when he penned his letter is any thing but complimentary to that gentleman, and leads the New York *Times* to hit the nail squarely on the head by saying: "It would not be easy to name any prominent public man in either party from whom a document of this sort would be interpreted with so much and so general doubt as to whether its writer meant what he said or said all that he meant." There is one class of Republicans, however, who are in perfect accord as to the true inwardness of Blaine's letter. We mean Sherman, Allison, De Pew, Evarts, Morton, Hawley, Harrison, Cullom and the rest who have Presidential aspirations, each and all of whom are entirely satisfied that Blaine means just what he says and are determined to hold him to his text. Sherman even goes so far as to say that his knowledge that Blaine contemplated writing a letter of declination was the reason why he (Sherman) became a candidate. Blaine being now out of the way, or supposed to be, will invest with increased interest the movements on the Republican chessboard from this time up to the meeting of the National Convention.

ONE of the most convincing illustrations of the danger of a large surplus in the public Treasury is the huge proportion which the struggle among Congressmen for the erection of public buildings by the Government in nearly every State and Territory has at last reached. It is stated on the most reliable authority that one hundred and twenty-three Congressmen have introduced into the House 149 bills asking for appropriations amounting in round numbers to twenty-five millions of dollars. These bills were introduced by 59 Republicans, 63 Democrats and one Independent. Geographically the proposed division of "pork," as it is called, is general, all the States, excepting Delrware, Rhode Island and Nevada being provided for. The New England States are represented by 13 buildings, costing $1,521,000; the Middle States ask for 23 buildings and $3,315,000; the Western States or 60 buildings and $11,183,000, the Southern States for 48 buildings and $7,795,000, and the Territories and the District of Columbia for 5 buildings and $1,180,000. There is no politics in the combination that has been formed to put these bills through by the well-known system of "log rolling, and each political party is about equally represented. Congressmen act on the convenient process "you tickle me and I'll tickle you." This is a huge grab, more than two-thirds of the contemplated buildings being entirely unnecessary. It is satisfactory, however, to know from some recent remarks of President Cleveland that most of those schemes, intended only to make members "solid" with their constituents, will meet with a veto and that only such as are clearly and absolutely necessary will receive the approval of the Executive.

STEPHEN J. MEANY, the well-kown Irish agitator, died at Waterbury, Conn., on Wednesday of last week. He was a printer by trade, and about seventy years of age. In 1837 he joined the Irish constabulary force. He was detailed to make reports of Daniel O'Connell's speeches for the use of the government, and being a very rapid longhand writer, and possessing a remarkable memory, he performed the work with notable success. The accuracy of his reports attracted the attention of O'Connell, and for years he was a well-known figure on the platform at all the large political meetings which O'Connell addressed. From 1846 to 1865 he was engaged in newspaper work in Liverpool and London; but about 1865 was arrested in Liverpool on charges of engaging with other Irishmen in a treasonable conspiracy. He was convicted and sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude, but was soon pardoned, and in 1867 came to this country. He was engaged in journalism in various American cities and many years had been prominent as a speaker and writer for the various movements in behalf of Ireland, and made frequent visits to that country. His last words were: "Tell them I was true to Ireland to the last." His remains were temporarily deposited in a vault in the city of New York and will be sent for final interment to Innes, Clare County, Ireland, where his aged mother resides.

THE President expects to leave Washington next Tuesday for a short visit to Florida. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland and Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Whitney and Colonel and Mrs. Lamont. The party will go by special train and no stops will be made unless it be an hour at Savannah for a drive through the city. One day will be spent at Jacksonville and one at St. Augustine. The party will return to Washington on Saturday.

Blaine Declines the Nomination.

PITTSBURG, February 12.—The Pittsburgh *Commercial Gazette* will publish the following to-morrow; B. F. Jones, chairman of the National Republican committee, has received a letter from James G. Blaine, declining to allow his name to be presented to the National Republican convention as a candidate for the Presidential nomination. Mr. Jones when asked whether Mr. Blaine's declination would prevent his friends from nominating him anyhow, said: "As I am chairman of the National Committee, I do not think it would be proper for me to have anything to say on that subject." "Do you think Mr. Blaine would accept the nomination if it were tendered to him?" "I have no authority to speak for Mr. Blaine and have no conjectures to offer on the subject. The letter speaks for itself and I must decline to be interviewed on this question."

Following is Mr. Blaine's letter in full:

FLORENCE, Italy, January 25.—To B. F. Jones, Esq., Chairman Republican National Committee—Sir: I wish through you to state to the members of the Republican party that my name will not be presented to the National Convention called to assemble in Chicago in June next for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. I am constrained to this decision by considerations entirely personal to myself, of which you were advised more than a year ago. But I cannot make the announcement without giving expression to my deep sense of gratitude to the many thousands of my countrymen who have sustained me so long and so cordially that their feeling has seemed to go beyond the ordinary political adherence of fellow-partisans and to partake somewhat of the nature of personal attachment. For this most generous loyalty of friendship I can make no adequate return but I shall carry the memory of it while life lasts. Nor can I refrain from congratulating the Republican party upon the cheering prospects, which distinguish the opening of the national contest of 1888 as compared with that of 1884. In 1882 the Republican party throughout the union met with a disastrous defeat. The States that had supported Garfield and Arthur in the election of 1880 were carried by the Democrats either by majorities or pluralities. The Republican loss in the northern elections compared with the preceding National election exceeded half a million votes, and the electoral votes of the Union, divided on the basis of the result of 1882 gave to the Democrats over three hundred electors out of a total of four hundred and one. There was a partial reaction in favor of the Republicans in the election of 1883, but the Democrats still held possession of seven Northern States and on the basis of the year's contest could show more than one hundred majority in the electoral colleges of the whole country. But against the discouragement naturally following the adverse elections of these two years the spirit of the Republican party in the National contest of 1884 rose high and the Republican masses entered into the campaign with such energy that the final result depended on the vote of a single State, and that State was carried by the Democratic party by a plurality so small that it represented less than one-eleventh of one per cent. of the entire vote. The change of a single vote in every two thousand of the total would have given the State to the Republicans, though only two years before the Democratic plurality exceeded one hundred and ninety-two thousand. The elections of 1885 and 1886 have demonstrated a growing strength in the Republican ranks. Seldom in our political history has a party defeated in a National election rallied immediately with such vigor as have the Republicans since 1884. No comparison is possible between the spirit of the party in 1882-3 and its spirit in 1886-7. The periods present simply a contrast—the one of general depression, the other of enthusiastic revival. Should the party gain in the results of 1888 over those of 1886 in anything like the proportion of the gain of 1884 over 1882-3 it would secure one of the most remarkable victories of its entire existence. But victory does not depend on so large a ratio of increase; the party has only to maintain relatively its prestige of 1886-7 to give to its National candidate every Northern State but one with a far better prospect of carrying that one than it had for the past six years.

Another feature of the political situation should inspire Republicans with irresistable strength. The present National Administration was elected with, if not upon, the repeated assertions of its leading supporters in every protection State that no issue on the tariff was involved. However earnestly Republicans urged that question as the one of controlling importance in the campaign, they were met by the Democratic leaders and journals with persistent evasion, concealment and denial. That resourse the President has fortunately removed. The issue which the Republicans maintained and the Democrats avoided in 1884 has been prominently and specifically brought forward by the Democratic President, and cannot be hidden out of sight in 1888. The country is now in the enjoyment of an industrial system which in a quarter of a century has assured a larger National growth, a more rapid accumulation and a broader distribution of wealth than were ever before known in their history. The American people will now openly and formally be asked to decide whether this system shall be recklessly abandoned and a new trial be made of an old experiment which has uniformally led to National embarassment and widespread individual distress.

On the result of auch an issue, fairly presented to the popular judgment, there is no room for doub'. One thing only is necessary to assure success—complete harmony and cordial co operation on the part of all Republicans—on the part of both of those who aspire to lead and of those who are eager to follow. The duty is not one merely of honorable devotion to the party whose record and whose aims are alike great, but it is one demanded by the instinct of self-interest and by the higher promptings of patriotism. A closer observation of the conditions of life among the older nations gives one a more intense desire that the American people shall make no mistake in choosing the policy which inspires labor with hope and crowns it with dignity, which gives safety to capital and protects its increase, which secures political power to every citizen, comfort and culture to every home. To this end not less earnestly and more directly as a private citizen than as a public candidate, I shall devote myself, with the confident belief that the Administration of the government will be restored to the party which has demonstrated the purpose and the power to wield it for the unity and the honor of the Republic, and for the prosperity and progress of the people. I am very sincerely yours.

[Signed] James G. Blaine.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at E. James', Ebensburg, or W. W. McAteers, Loretto, as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1. Every bottle warranted.

The Plain Truth.

The Philadelphia *Press* and other Republican organs refuse to discuss the question of a reduction of the revenues except upon abstract principles of political economy. They evade the real point at issue.

President Cleveland, in his message to Congress, specifically declared that we are confronted by a condition and that the theory of "free trade" or of "protection" has nothing to do with the matter. And what is the condition? Why, the continuous increase of an already enormous and useless surplus in the treasury.

It is agreed on all sides that the revenues must be reduced in order that the increase of the surplus may be stopped and that the people may be relieved of needless burdens of taxation. The only question to be solved is how is this reduction to be effected?

President Cleveland recommends that raw materials employed in manufacture be admitted duty free and that the taxes on the necessaries of life be reduced. He also recommends that in making changes in the tariff laws, as suggested in his message, care be taken that no industry shall be injuriously affected.

Now the Philadelphia *Press* and other Republican organs stigmatize these suggestions of the President as indicating a "free trade" policy. They do this because they imagine that people can still be frightened by the old whig bugbear. If they were fair in their treatment of the President's suggestions, they would meet them squarely on their merits.

There is a middle course between the present monopoly producing tariff and "free trade" which at the present time is the only safe one to be adopted. That course is outlined in the recommendations of the President's message. If congress should adopt that course we should not have "free trade" but freer trade and a wider and better market for American products. "Protection" would still remain a prominent feature of the tariff, but it would not be of so extravagant a character as to create and foster monopolies.

This is the simple, plain, unvarnished truth, and these Republican organs may as well prepare to accept it.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Cleveland's Hold on the People.

The Providence *Journal* is one of the leading Republican papers of New England, long edited by the late Senator Anthony, and can hardly be set down as a free trade paper, which is the usual plan hereabouts as to any newspaper that does not go into hysterics over President's Cleveland's message. The *Journal* in a late careful editorial going over the political situation in the country says that the Democratic party, as represented by the President, has defined its position, and adds:

It is undoubtedly true that there are many mistakes and errors in the details of President Cleveland's recommendations, which should be pointed out and opposed or amended, but the general spirit and object of his message on the tariff is one that recommends itself strongly to the great majority of the American people as demanded by common sense and practical judgment. And the Republican party has repeatedly recommended the same thing in its platforms and declarations of principles.

It then argues that the Blaine message from Paris, as well as the speeches of John Sherman and others, are a "grave mistake," since "it is not only the unmistakable duty, but the shrewdest policy of the Republican leaders to unite with the movement for an intelligent practical revision of the tariff in the spirit of protection to American industries." As for Cleveland's strength as a candidate, the *Journal* says frankly that "there is no question that he has obtained a personal popularity and confidence that he did not possess at the time of his first nomination, owing to a belief in his firmness of character and honesty of purpose."

This we take is the judgment of sensible and candid men of all parties. In his own party Mr. Cleveland is unquestionably much stronger than he was in 1884, and it will put forth such efforts as it never did before to secure his re-election. He is stronger with the independents, and commands from Republicans that respect all fair men yield to opponents who demonstrate capacity and courage. The most significant feature of current politics, in neighborhood, street and office talk, is the evidence everywhere of the strong hold Mr. Cleveland has on the American people. Many who speak in this way will oppose him as a candidate undoubtedly, but it goes for a great deal as to the makeup of the man, that he commands the respect and admiration from political opponents because of his personal qualities as well as official acts. —*Pittsburg Post.*

That Tells the Story.

One of the witnesses before the House Committee that is investigating the coal strike said on Saturday that "Mr. Pardee is worth $47,000,000; thirty-five years ago he was worth nothing."

This estimate of one of the coal barons' wealth may be exaggerated, but it is known that he is a many millionaire. All the other active members of the coal combination, and many that have retired, are rich—some of them "beyond the dreams of avarice." They have their city houses and town houses, their steam yachts, fast horses, big diamonds, great blocks of railroad stocks and piles of utterly superfluous wealth.

How, meanwhile, have the miners fared? Their lot is harder than it was thirty-five years ago. They are barely able to keep soul and body together. Tens of thousands of foreign laborers have been imported, duty free, to press down the wages. A gigantic combination of railroads controls the traffic. A few gentlemen meeting in a parlor" limit the production of coal and fix prices and wages.

A comparison of the condition of the operators and the operatives shows who is "protected" by the laws and who is favored by contracts and stipulations. —*N. Y. World.*

CONSIDERING that evictions are being made in Ireland by the wholesale, that free speech and public assembly have been suppressed, and that outspoken legislators have been arrested under the shadow of the British Houses of Parliament, the Irish leaders might well be forgiven if their indignation should dominate their calmer judgment and force them to the utterance of some expression which might be taken advantage of by their opponents to injure the cause for which they are working. Yet during all this trying time Mr. Parnell has maintained an almost judicial calmness, has checked the impetuosity of his followers, confined himself strictly to constitutional efforts at redress, and even in the amendment to the address to the Queens's speech has characterized the administration of the Crimes Act in Ireland by no severer terms than "harsh and partial." Nothing could better prove his fitness for leadership; and the English people will be false to all their traditions if they shall not recognize the justice of a contest which is being waged with such profound respect for constitutional methods. —*Phila. Record.*

In the White-Lowry case 41 Democrats voted to confirm a Republican in his seat. In the Thoebe-Carlisle case only 5 Republicans voted to confirm a Democrat. Talk about partisan fairness! In the White case there was a doubt. In the Carlisle case there was none.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—The first use of a locomotive in this country was in 1829.

—At Cheboygan, Mich., nine feet of snow have fallen so far during the present month.

—The first cotton mill in the United States went into operation in 1787, at Beverly, Mass.

—The first table cutlery of American mannfacture was made at Greenfield, Mass., in 1834.

—The first iron forge in America was established in Raynham, a town of the Plymouth Colony.

—The first dwelling house in Kentucky was erected in 1774, on or near the site of Harrodsburg.

—The first Quakers in New England arrived in 1665, in Massachesetts, and were banished from the colony.

—The first newspaper published in America, outside of Boston, was issued in Philadelphia, and called the *American Weekly Mercury.*

—Two men of Lead City were in love with the same young woman. They decided first choice in a match of seven-up, six best games in eleven.

—The cats and dogs of Japan differ from the species found in almost every other country. The former have no tails and the latter are almost destitute of tails.

—A farmer at Springfield, O., buried $3,000 in silver and gold at the time of the Morgan raid in 1863. Last week his son found the buried treasure in the foundation of an old building. The father had died without revealing it.

—A negro woman of Greenwich, N. J., the other day came into possession of $2,276 pension money and in addition thereto a monthly pension of twelve dollars for the balance of her life. She had two sons killed in the Union service.

—Spectacles were actually invented about the year 1280, A. D., and certainly they were made previous to the year 1311. The man who conferred this great benefit on suffering humanity was Alexander Bipina, a monk of Pisa, who died in 1313.

—Three years ago the manager of a silver mine in Australia played a game of euchre with an employe to see whether the latter should pay $600 or $750 for a one-fourteenth share in the mine. The employe won, and his share is now worth $1,000,000.

—According to native journals, Japan can boast of a phenomenal giantess. Though only twelve years and five month of age, she is said to stand eight feet high and to weigh over two hundred and seventy pounds; her hands measure over nine inches in length, and her feet fifteen inches.

—Carl Holmer, of Killarney, Fla., stepped on the head of a large rattlesnake as he was going home the other evening. The reptile snapped its tail in Mr. Holmer's face, but he did not budge until he had disabled it by stamping upon it. He then procured a gun and killed the snake. It measured seven feet in length, and had eleven rattles.

—Sheriff Matson, of Chicago, received a letter from a woman in Cerro Gordo, Ill., recently, asking him to send her one strand of a rope that had been used to hang some person. Her little boy had been having fits for four years, and nine doctors had failed to benefit him. A neighbor had told her of the rope being used in such cases with success and she was willing to pay any price to secure a strand of one.

—Benjamin Franklin, of the Second Minnesota Volunteers, is the only man on the Government pension rolls who sacrificed both hands and feet in the late civil war, and as there is no provision of law applicable to such special cases a bill will be presented to Congress increasing the pension he now receives to $150 a month. He now receives the pay provided for a soldier or a sailor who has lost both hands or both feet.

—A Jersey City man who deals in second-hand furniture found $520 in an old lounge which he was repairing. He was honest; so he sent word to the man from whom he had purchased the lounge. It turned out that the man who sold the lounge had hidden the money in it when he was drunk and forgotten all about it. Then he had accused his wife of taking it, and the row that ensued broke up the family and caused the sale of the furniture.

—Four years ago Addison Gifford of North Rochester, Mass., went shooting. His dog started a fox, followed it, and never returned. A few days ago Mr. Gifford was out again with another dog which started a fox and chased it to its hole. Mr. Gifford began to dig the fox out, and while at work unearthed the skeleton of a dog, the collar on the neck of which showed that it was his own lost dog. It had evidently tried to dig the fox out and got fast in the hole.

—A colored woman and a white man met on the street at Beaufort, S. C., the other day, and the path through the mud would only permit of one passing at a time. Neither would waive the right to the first place, and they both remained in the street all day, sending for chairs and their meals, while their friends gathered about to watch the "sitting match." When the old lady sent for her knitting the white man concluded he did not want to go that way, and turned back.

—Acting Chief of the Secret Service John S. Bell has discovered the first engraved counterfeit on the silver certificates. The counterfeit comes from the West. It is three sixteenths of an inch shorter than the genuine bill. There are no distinctive lines on the paper, which is very thin and of inferior quality. It is a good counterfeit and may easily deceive people. One great difference between the genuine and the counterfeit is in the vignette of General Grant. In the counterfeit it is slightly blurred and looks like a bulldog.

—Two men in Penobscot county, Me., went out to look for their cattle which were in the woods. As they were returning with the stock, they saw three bears sitting upon their haunches ahead of them, directly in their path. The oxen ran ahead of the cows and then turned around, shaking their heads as much as to say, "Keep back, keep back! We will attend to those black fellows." Then away they ran for the enemy. One of the bears ran away, while the other two stood their ground and the oxen charged on them. Upon this the bears fled and one oxen chased one of the bears a mile through the woods, tossing him over his head in a fearful manner. The bear was tossed up at least 20 times and evidently had rather a lively time of it. Finally, the ox returned with his horns all blood, which showed that he had had a fierce struggle and had won the battle.

—On January 10 H. P. Noyes left Sherwin's Station, Round Valley, Cal., on snow-shoes for Rodie, taking four days' rations and his dog. A few days ago his little dog returned alone to Sherwin's Station in a starving condition. J. L. C. Sherwin, an old and experienced mountaineer, feeling certain that something was wrong, started out on the trail, and found the dead body of Noyes in Rock Creek canyon, lying on his face in the snow. It is supposed Noyes was taken with heart disease. The dog stayed with the body two weeks without food, although the rations which Mr. Noyes had taken with him were lying by his side. The track which the dog had beaten around the body, and on side coyote tracks, clearly showed the animal had been defending the body, and, although food was lying within reach, would not touch it without his master's permission.

A WORD TO ALL.

Go to GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S, Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa., for Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Stair Pads, Stair Rods, Stair Buttons,

Oilcloths, Linoleum, Lace Curtains, Feathers

Turcoman Curtains, Madras Curtain Goods, etc., etc. Quality of Goods unequaled and prices the lowest.

—An old Lake Superior steamboat captain says that nothing is ever done when a man falls overboard on that body of water. The reason, he alleges, is that the water of the lake is so cold that a man cannot live in it during the time it takes to stop a rapidly-moving vessel and lower a boat. In 20 years he never knew but one man who fell overboard who escaped death. Others were apparently killed by the shock produced by falling into such cold water. It is said, too, that the lake never gives up its dead, and sailors aver that no corpse was ever seen floating on the lake.

—Mrs. James, of Syracuse, Kan., discovered her 5-year old boy stirring around in a basket of old clothes that had been placed in a corner of the woodshed to be out of the way. Upon the child looking up and hastily leaving, Mrs. James concluded to see what he was about, and to her horror discovered a nest of rattlesnakes, six young ones and an old one with eight rattles. A scream brought Mr. James to the scene, and he hastily disposed of all of them. Questioning the child, it was learned that he had been caring for the snakes since warm weather. He could handle the young reptiles as he pleased, and the old snake never objected.

—Speaking of the reasoning powers of fowls, a Maine paper relates the following incident: A well-known Agusta gentleman keeps a number of hens and is accustomed at intervals to pound up oyster shells and feed to them. He was engaged in this work a short time ago when a chicken seized a quite large piece of shell, and running off with it attempted to swallow it. The piece was too large, however, and after one or two ineffectual attempts the young fowl gave it up, and taking it up carried it back to the gentleman and laid it down at his feet, inviting him as plainly as words could have done to break it into smaller pieces.

—"Bill" Gregory, the greatest outlaw Indian ever produced, was recently arrested for robbery at Terre Haute, but is now free again, as there was not sufficient evidence to convict him. Gregory has had a remarkable career. For fifteen years he has been the leader in hundreds of burglaries perpetrated in the Hoosier State, but has served only one short term in prison. Twenty-three of his accomplices are now serving terms in various prisons throughout the country. There is hardly a crime known to man which Gregory has not committed. He has been a persevering train robber, a sneak thief, a housebreaker, a kidnapper and various other things equally bad.

—The great deer range of the country is in Northern Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota. The Indians slaughter great numbers of them, but the deer still continue numerous. A St. Paul paper says: "You might as well talk about exterminating the ducks, cranes, gulls, pelicans, and all kinds of water fowl, which breed up in the Peace River country, 1,500 miles northwest of Winnipig. There are about 20,000 saddles of venison handled here a year. Sometimes this amount is exceeded, as in 1878, when the prairie fires got into the timber and drove the deer into the settlements. One firm here dresses 500 or 600 deer skins a year. The deer fur is of no commercial value, but the skin is made into moccasins and into the buckskin of the store."

—In the southwestern portion of Allegan county, Mich., there is a peculiar religious denomination known as "Sanctified Saints." They have but little faith in other sects, and consider the salaried minister an emissary of the devil. Their ministers receive no salary, and no contributions are taken at their meetings for any purpose. His support is dependent on his own labor and the free-will offerings that are made. Salvation is literally free. They refuse to send their children to the public schools, regarding them as "inventions of the devil." Their meeting house is of a peculiar, primitive sort, equipped with wooden benches. On entering the sanctuary the men greet each other with what is termed a "holy kiss" and the salutation "Praise the Lord." The women kiss and salute each other in the same manner. The meeting is opened by singing. When the chorus is reached every member holds up his right hand and beats time. Then an elder preaches a sermon, every sentence of which ends with "Praise the Lord."

THE JOINED TWINS OF LOCANA.

The Strangely Joined Successors of the Siamese Twins.

John and Jacob Tocci, the twins of Locana, who have been shown in almost every city of Europe as the successors of the famous Siamese twins, are dying in Vienna. Their mother is a strong, healthy country woman. The boys resemble each other exactly, have pretty, delicate features and are now in their tenth year. John and Jacob are separate as far as the sixth rib and have one abdomen and one pair of legs between them. Jacob moves the right leg, John the left. The twins cannot walk, and keep their balance by placing their arms round each other's neck. Jacob eats often and heartily and is the healthier of the two, and to all appearance it is he who keeps his brother alive. Two days ago the twins quarreled over a toy, and John grew so excited that his heartblood suddenly ceased to flow, and he changed to a condition of complete lethargy, from which he had not awoke on the following morning. The boy suffered from the same complaint a year ago in Berlin, and Professor Virchow then declared that a recurrence of the lethargy would put an end to the twin's life.

A number of Vienna physicians are observing the malady, but they entertain little hope for John,s life, and if John dies Jacob must follow him to the grave. The conscious boy cries incessantly, because he has often heard Professor Virchow's remark repeated, and knows that his brother's death is but the harbinger of his own. The poor creatures are meeting with the same fate that some time ago put an end to the life of the Siamese twins, the second of whom died of poisoned blood vessels, after haying spent six terrible hours with the corpse of his brother. The advisability of an operation separating the living from the dead brother was discussed at the time, but before a resolution could be taken death had done its work. The twins of Locana, who for the last eight years have traveled to all the world's shows, were soon to have left for New York, where Barnum is said to have engaged them for a year at a salary of 30,000 francs. In the event of their death the parents have sold their body to a London anatomical museum for the price of £8,000.

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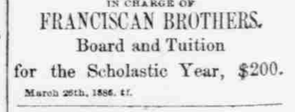

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EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - FEB. 17, 1888.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Tuesday next is election day.

—Some of our farmers are getting ready for the maple sugar season.

—Dr. E. H. Dickie, of Strongstown, was a visitor to our town on Tuesday.

—Mr. John Leahey, one of Lilly's enterprising citizens was in town on Tuesday.

—A sleighing party of young ladies from Gallitzin took dinner at the Cambria House on Monday.

—On Tuesday evening last Mr. John Ludwig, of this place, tendered an oyster supper to the Cornet Band.

—We received interesting letters from "Red Cloud," our Reade township correspondent, and "Bluebird," from Ashville, but both came too late for publication.

—Wanted at McDonald's store, Loretto, Pa., butter, eggs, oats, corn, wheat, rye, beans, potatoes, onions, etc., for all of which the highest trading price will be allowed.

—A report of the teachers institute held at the school building in this place on Saturday last, was, owing to its length and the crowded condition of our columns, unavoidably crowded out.

—It is said that two hundred and fifty more coke ovens and over three hundred new houses will be built at Gallitzin during the coming summer, and that Messrs. Taylor and McCoy will sink another shaft.

—A little two-year-old daughter of Mr. Richard Gittings, of Cambria township, died on Saturday last, a victim of scarlet fever. Nine of Mr. Gittings' children had the same disease but the other eight have all recovered.

—C. T. Roberts, is selling at cost, Rubbers, Gum, Wool and Leather Boots and Shoes, and Gloves, Mittens, Hats and Caps, of all kinds. Sale to last until March 1st, come quick, before they are all gone, if you want bargains.

—Mrs. Mary McGinn, who is said to have attained the age of one hundred and two years, died at her home in Munster township on Friday last. Her remains were interred in St. Michael's cemetery, Loretto, on Monday last.

—At a meeting of the Directors of the Cambria County Agricultural Association at Carrolltown on Monday last, the time fixed upon for holding the next fair is Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st.

—Dr. Murphy, of Loretto, has had a bad attack of inflamatory rheumatism and his condition the early part of the week was considered critical, but we believe at present writing he has improved somewhat and we hope to soon hear of his recovery.

—Friday morning last the big planing mill of the Clearfield Lumber Company, at Clearfield, was destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire is unknown, though it is supposed to have caught from the engine room. The loss is estimated at $25,000 and insurance $5,000.

—Bargains, bargains, at McDonald's store Loretto, Pa., for the next 30 days (until March 1st) the following line of goods will be sold at cost for spot cash or good marketable produce: Dress goods, notions, hats, caps, boots, shoes, clothing and all other fall and winter goods.

—Mr. Thomas J. Itell, informs us that the examination for teachers' permanent certificates will be held about the first of June. Applications should be sent by May 1st, to the chairman of the committee, J. W. Cramer, Johnstown, who will furnish any needed information concerning the examination.

—Some party, unknown, took the liberty of taking out one of Mr. George H. Robert's horses on Tuesday night and returned it to the stable about two o'clock on Wednesday morning, bolting the stable door on the inside and leaving things just as he got them. Whoever the party is, he will find the back door locked the next time.

—Some people never take advantage of oppertunity while others never let an opportunity pass. Just now is the time to get bargains in clothing, and the place to buy is at McConnell & Saupps, St. Lawrence Block, corner Eleventh avenue and Fourteenth street, Altoona, Pa., where you can always depend upon getting good goods at low prices.

—A provision of the Brooks liquor-license law generally overlooked is that any physician who shall willfully prescribe any intoxicating liquors as a beverage to persons of known intemperate habits shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be liable to a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500 and undergo an imprisonment of not less than 20 nor more than 90 days.

—On Tuesday morning, while a dense fog prevailed, an engine ran into a train that was doing some shifting at Woodvale and piled up a lot of empty cars, completely obstructing the track and delaying all trains. The engineer, when he saw that a collision was inevetable, jumped, and escaped without any serious injury, his left hand being slightly scratched. No other person was hurt.

—The Directors of the Jackson township Oil and gas company met on Tuesday last and concluded to drill the well down to a depth of 3000 feet. The well at present is 2208 feet, and the work of drilling will be commenced at once as the the machinery and tools are all on the ground. The necessary stock has all been taken, and before long we may expect to hear of a gusher being struck in Jackson.

—James Funk, Jr., son of Ex-Sheriff James Funk, Duncansville, Blair county, on trial at the Kandiyohi county, Minn., court, at Wilmar, during the latter part of last week, for the murder of his wife in the Logan House there last November, was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and has been sentenced to prison for life. He will be taken to the Minnesota State prison at Stillwater.

—Science gets a generous share of the forthcoming *Catholic World* for March. Richard M. Johnston writes readably concerning Roger Bacon, in an essay entitled "A Martyr to Science"; the interesting paper on Louis Pasteur, begun in the February number, by George Prospero, is concluded with an account of the famous experiments on inoculation in cases of hydrophobia; and "Darwin's Life and Letters" are intelligently treated in a brief unsigned article.

—James Coyle, a miner, who resided in Prospect on Tuesday evening went to his home taking with him a bucket containing eight or ten pounds of powder which he intended to use in his occupation as a miner. He set the uncovered bucket on the floor and hearing a mouse in the cupboar, took up a poker and when the mouse appeared struck at it, upsetting a small lamp and knocking the sparks into the powder. A terrific explosion followed and the house was completely wrecked. Coyle was hurriedly taken from the debris but died in a few minutes after. His wife and child who were in an adjoining room escaped without injury. A brother of the unfortunate man is employed by Sheriff Gray as fireman at the jail in this place.

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Go where you will, you'll not find Dry Goods in general as cheap anywhere as at Gable & Co.'s store in Altoona, Penn'a. They sell the best 4c. Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, the best 5c., the best 6c., the best 7c., the best 8c., the best 9c. and the best 10c. They sell the best 7c. Calico in Altoona. They sell the best 5, 10, 12½, 17, 20, 22, 25, 37½, 50, 75c. and $1 Embroidery. They sell the best 25c. Towels and the best 25 and 50c. Table Linen. They sell the best 60c. White Shirts and the best 10, 12½ and 26c. Stockings.

You Can Save Money by Buying Our Dry Goods at Gable & Co.'s Store, Altoona, Penn'a.

—The Democrats of Ebensburg will meet at the Council room, on Saturday evening next, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates to be voted for on next Tuesday.

—William Doran, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad, was thrown from his train at the west end of the tunnel at Gallitzin on Tuesday evening, and falling on his head on the ballast was severely injured, but it is thought with careful nursing will recover. Mr. Doran is a resident of Altoona and was married about three months ago.

—The following named ladies and gentlemen of Johnstown visited this place on last Saturday. They came overland in sleighs and sleds, and returned the same evening. They put up at the Blair House and were lavishly entertained by our genial landlord, Col. John S. Miller. There names are as follows: Ladies—Misses Mary McMullen, Maggie McMullen, Maggie Cronan, Jennie Davis, Jennie Murray, Lizzie Davis, Maggie McKernan, Emma Sibert, Flo. Jackson, Julia Quinn, Mary Rodgers, Maggie Rodgers, Ella Joice, Mollie Murray, Ella Edwards, Sarah Young, Lucy Livergood, Mrs. B. F. Horner, Mr. A. M. Wakefield, Mrs. Ralph Byrne, Mrs. Swank, Mrs. M. E. Douglass, Mrs. G. E. McMullen, Mrs. W. H. Livergood, Mrs. D. A. Judy, Mrs. Joseph Ellwanger, Mrs. J. H. Young, Mrs. T. W. Bolsinger. They were properly escorted by Messrs. T. A. McMullen, Chas. Lynch, W. C. Cover and James Hamilton.

—According to a previous agreement, February 8 having been chosen as the day for the selection of a successor to the late Arch Abbot Boniface Wimmer, all the fathers, about 100 in number, belonging to this mother-house of the Benedictines in America, assembled at that place to take part in the important act. The election began at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the choice fell on the Rt. Rev. Innocent Wolf, at present Abbot of St. Benedict's College at Atchison, Kan. The result was made known to him by telegraph, but a few hours afterward the news was received there that he was unable to accept. This caused the necessity of a new election, in which P. Andrew Hintenach was elected as the future head of St. Vincent's Abbey. He is a native of Baden, Germany, and about 44 years of age. Coming to this country as a little boy, he made his studies and was ordained at St. Vincent's College. He was employed at this institution for a number of years as professor, prior and Master of Novices. Since September last he has been engaged in missionary work at Tuscumble, Ala. The documents concerning his election will be sent to Rome, and after the confirmation by the Holy Father he will be duly installed.

Murder and Suicide.

A terrible tragedy took place in Altoona on Tuesday evening, in which Resler Emigh, son of Mr. Joseph Emigh, of Wilmore, was the chief actor, and in which ended the earthly career of his daughter Lura and himself.

Resler Emigh, who is about forty-five years of age, had been separated from his wife for some time, and lived in Altoona on Fourth street, near Eighth avenue, his daughter Lura, who was about eighteen years of age, keeping house for him. He had no regular employment but worked about the yards and was consiederably addicted to drinking. On Tuesday about one o'clock he informed the foreman for whom he had been working, that he would take his time and quit. He appeared to be sullen and moody, but was sober. He received his pay $13.40 and remarked that he was going to move to Wilmore. He went home about 5 o'clock in the evening after having purchased a revolver. Before entering his own home he called at a neighbors, Mr. Blair Wike, where he found his daughter Lura, who had staid with the Wike family the previous night from fear of her father who had been drinking. Both father and daughter went to their own house, and soon after three pistol shots were heard. The door of the house, which had been locked after their entrance, was broken in, and on the floor, in the embrace of death was found the daughter lying on the floor with one bullet hole through the back entering two inches to the right of the spinal column passing through the right lung and coming out at the breast bone, and the second ball entering the abdomen. In an adjoining room the murderer of his daughter was found with a bullet hole in his head, the ball entering through the top of the right ear and crushing through the base of the brain. Lura Emigh was said to have been a fine looking, graceful girl of more than ordinary beauty. She was born in Wilmore on June 20, 1870.

Programme.

The following is the programme of the Teachers' Institute to be held at Portage, Feb. 25, 1888:

Advanced spelling, Mr. J. A. Kensinger; enthusiasm in the schoolroom, Miss Maggie Moore; how to correct errors in the language of pupils, Mr. J. M. Noel; primary reading, Miss E. M. McCauley: outside the programme, Miss A. C. Criste; how to keep the little folks busy, Mr. Wm. McGough; first steps in arithmetic, general discussion.

The County Superintendent and all others interested are cordially invited to be present and take part in the exercises.

COMMITTEE.

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, your are fidgty, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulents, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of liver and kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at E. James, Ebensburg, or W. W. McAtteer, Loretto.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, Feb. 15th, 1888:

George Duncan and Amanda Helsel, Richland township.

James Cole and Dominica Biller, Gallitzin.

Jonathan Meinter and Annie Clara Miller, Gallitzin.

Henry Wolford and Eliza Morris, Johnstown.

Wm. H. Adams, Summit and Julia Williams, Johnstown.

J. Charles Pfeifer, Johnstown and Ella M. Geddes, Woodvale.

Ulysses S. G. Glass, Altoona and Jennie Roger, Franklin borough.

School Report.

Report of the Public School of Ebensburg, Pa., for the month ending Feb. 10th, 1888.

Teachers.	Room.	Enrolled. Boys.	Enrolled. Girls.	Enrolled. Total.	Average attendance. Boys.	Average attendance. Girls.	Average attendance. Total.	Visits.
Allie Lloyd	1	27	27	54	21	21	42	
Effie Myers	2	24	16	40	18	12	30	
Annie Jones	3	20	19	39	16	17	33	
CyrusShepherd	4	21	19	40	16	16	32	
A. R. Read	5	17	10	27	14	6	20	
Totals		109	91	200	85	72	157	

The following pupils were perfect in attendance during month:

Room No. 1. Dellie Chute, Julia Brown, Charlie Sechler, Ethel Shields, Herbert Evans, Lizzie Ludwig, Rhode Ritter, Lizzie Gutwalt, Waldo Strayer, Annie Owens.

Room No. 2. Calvin Port, Peter Ludwig, Charley Evans, May Davis, Ollie Davis, Ada Jones, Wellington Evans, Alice Jones.

Room No. 3. John Thomas, Lizzie Nipple, Fred Jones, Annie Shields, Johnnie Strayer, Sadie Nipple, Christie Strayer, Gertie Crouse, Morgan Evans, Annie Davison, Harry Shinefelt.

Room No. 4. Morgan Hughes, Frank James, James Dick, Ed. Luther, Della Folsom, Emma Davison.

Room No. 5. Bert Davis, Harry Hasson, Leonard Jones, Robert Davison, Herschell Davis, Katie McBreen.

The following gained the highest standing in their respective classes for the month:

Room No. 1. A class, Julia Brown; B class, Lizzie Ludwig; C class, Waldo Strayer.

Room No. 2, A class, Ade Jones; B class, Ollie Davis.

Room No. 3, A class, Lizzie Nipple; B class, Morgan Evans.

Room No. 4, A class, Ella Kirschner; B class, Mary McBreen.

Room No. 5, A class, Bert Davis; B class, Harry Hasson.

Visits—Room No. 1, 3; No. 2, 5; No. 3, 4; No. 4, 2; No. 5, 5.

Items from Carrolltown.

CARROLLTOWN, Feb. 7, 1888.

DEAR FREEMAN: We are now enjoying the finest winter weather. The merry jingle of sleigh bells, tho joyous shouts and laughter of the youngsters who make up the sleighing parties are heard on every side. Everyone that owns a team is busily engaged in hauling the produce of the country to market. Many are engaged in the woods cutting and hauling logs and timber to the different streams and river preparatory to floating and rafting to the Eastern Mills.

The contractor of the extension of the railroad from Westover along the flats of Brubaker creek, in this county, to its present terminus, Mr. John Hubers, in Elder township, about 2½ miles from Carrolltown, commenced work on Saturday last with a large force of men. The work is to be completed within ninety days from date of contract.

The steam fitters are busily engaged in placing the steam fixtures in the convent of the Benedictine Sisters, and will complete the work in a few days.

Dr. Sloan is now convalescent, as is Mrs. A. Haug and daughters, also Mrs. J. W. Sharbaugh and Mrs. B. A. Blum, Mrs. A. Eckenrode is still confined to her room.

The reaper of death has been again among us, taking from our midst two old and respected persons. Mr. Valentine Link, aged about 72 years, died last week and his remains were interred in St. Benedict's Cemetery last Friday attended by many sorrowing friends and relatives. Mrs. Adam Deltrick departed this life on Sunday. She was aged 73 years, and was one of the pioneer mothers of Carroll township. She was a good christian, was delicate all through her long and eventful life and bore her suffering with great fortitude and christian piety. Interment to-day.

Our town was and still is enlivened by quite an array of legal talent. Hon. R. L. Johnston, President Judge, was a visitor on Tuesday. Hon. J. P. Linton, of Johnstown, Messrs. W. H. Sechler, F. A. Shoemaker, Alvin Evans, A. V. Barker and Don Kittell, of Ebensburg, Gen. D. H. Hastings and Maj. J. S. Spangler, of Bellefonte, Pa., were all seen perambulating our streets the last few days. Messrs. Shoemaker, Linton and the others are engaged in trying the case of Shoemaker vs. Bearer before referee Alvin Evans, Esq., Don Kittell is looking up the interests of his clients in titles to lands. Gen. Hastings and Maj. Spangler accompanied by Mr. Mitchel and others are looking up their coal and railroad interests in Elder and other townships.

Mr. Augustine Sharbaugh, the enterprising and genial junior of Sharbaugh & Bro., contemplates launching out in the clothing business in the spring in his large and commodious sales-room on Main street. Gus has the "git up and git" to make it a success.

Quite a number of the decendents of Cæsar were to be seen on our streets yesterday and judging from their appearance, think they would enjoy Italy's sunny clime to our rough winters.

Last night was what the German element here (which by-the way largely preponderates) term *Fuschies nacht* or Shrove Tuesday, on which they revive their recollections of Fatherland by celebrating in Old World style by singing, dancing, feasting, etc., as the ensuing forty days will be sackcloth and ashes, O. S. white meat and fish N. S.

We have had quite a number of surprise parties lately, and it is a good idea as it engenders sociability and cements friendship. Carrolltown cannot be excelled in western Pennsylvania for general sociability. No *ben ton* here.

Politics are quiet at present. Mr. McBride, our Mercantile Appraiser, seems to be on the alert as a candidate for Sheriff. While here on official business he presented his card to numerous voters as a candidate. He says his chances are second to none for the nomination. Mr. C. A. Langbein, the present deputy-sheriff, has also been around interviewing his friends on the same subject. Charlie is well known here and his chances are good in this place.

Mr. Matthew Weakland, the proprietor of the Carrolltown Hotel, has removed to his new building adjoining the fair ground. He has erected a large and commodious building intended for a hotel. Yesterday he gave a ball which was well attended by people from all parts of the county, the best of order prevailed and all were well pleased and seemed to enjoy themselves exceedingly. Mr. Weakland will do well with his house in such close proximity to the fair ground.

The last event of the season was the marriage yesterday morning, in the church at this place, of Miss Elizabeth Shero and Mr. Joseph Strasler, both of this place.

AMICUS.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. James and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

The County Commissioners.

A little patent inside and outside paper in this town takes occasion to abuse the County Commissioners for laying a sufficient tax to meet the expenses of Cambria county. It is a well-known fact, that the county has been compelled to borrow money in large sums, and pay interest, and it is now borrowing.

In order to save this drain on the people the Commissioners have very wisely laid a tax sufficient to relieve the people from the burden of interest.

If, as the paper says, Commissioner Lloyd, tried to keep the county borrowing and paying interest, which we doubt very much, as he is a young man of a fair amount of common sense; if, we say, he is thus in favor of involving the county; he is true to his Republican instincts. It has always been the policy of the Democrats to pay—and the Republicans to borrow.

If the Republican party had not, by a high crime, defeated the laws passed by the people's representatives, in order to take the tax off corporations, the tax would have been reduced, but this *neutral* paper does not protest against Governor Beaver for refusing to correct the larceny, which allows corporations to go free, and taxes the poor man and poor widow to the last dollar.

Sheriff's Sales.

At the Court House in Ebensburg on Monday, March 5, 1888, Sheriff Gray will offer the following properties for sale:

All the right, title, and interest of George W. Flenner, Eliza Jane Flenner, and Philip F. Flenner in an improved farm of fifty acres in Adams township.

All the right, title, and interest of James Litzinger in an improved farm of one hundred acres in Clearfield township.

All the right, title, and interest of Alex S. Story in a farm of 135 acres in Croyle township, with water-power saw-mill, plank house, and bank barn thereon erected.

All the right, title, and interest of James F. Gallagher in seventy-five acres of land in Reade township, fifteen acres cleared.

All the right, title, and interest of George W. Gray in an inproved farm of 109 acres in Reade township.

All the right, title, and interest of W. H. Sechler in a lot of ground in Ebensburg.

At the Mansion House, Johnstown, on Saturday, March 3d, the Sheriff will sell the following properties:

All the right, title, and interest of William Custer in a tract of land in Adams township.

All the right, title, and interest of I. C. Bole in two improved farms in East Taylor township, one with grist mill, dwellings, and other buildings thereon erected.

All the right, title, and interest of Paul Strayer and John E. Strayer, Administrators of John Strayer, deceased, in a tract of land in East Taylor township, containing seventy-two acres and ninety-eight perches, more or less, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and bank-barn, now in the occupancy of Jacob Strayer.

I Have

been a sufferer from catarrh for the past eight years. Having tried a number of remedies advertised as "sure cures" without obtaining any relief, I had resolved never to take any other patent medicines, when a friend advised me to try Ely's Cream Balm. I did so with great reluctance, but can now testify with pleasure that after using it for six weeks I believe myself cured. It is a most agreeable remedy —an invaluable Balm.—Joseph Stewart, 624 Grand Ave., Brooklyn.

Died.

BILLER.—Died at his home in Allegheny township, on Saturday, February 11th, 1888, Mr. Joseph Biller, aged 82 years.

RYAN.—Died at his home in Lilly, on Thursday, February 9th, 1888, Mr. William Ryan, aged about 80 years.

The deceased was a well-known and highly esteemed citizen of Lilly, who had resided in that neighborhood for upwards of fifty years. He leaves an aged widow to survive him but no children. Peace to his ashes.

BARKER.—Died at his home on Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock, Valentine Aretas, only son of V. S. and Cassie W. Barker, aged 5 years and 1 day.

This dear Valentine, born on Valentine's day five years ago, was taken sick on Thursday morning last with scarlet fever, and lived only six days after taken sick; he and his sister Edith who was born on the 8th of the month (two years before) had planned to have a birthday party on the 8th of this month, and had a list of their little playmates made out who were to be invited, but she was sick on that day, so the party was postponed to the 14th (his birthday), but God willed otherwise, and laid him on a sick bed on that day from which he took his pure little soul up to Heaven to join his little sister who has been waiting on the banks of the Crystal sea for him.

On the beautiful banks of the Crystal sea,
Not impatiently wait our darlings there,
For smiles light up their brows so fair,
And their little harps ring out so clear,
So soothingly sweet to faith's listening ear,
And they live in the smile of the Savior's love
Who so early called our darlings above."

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the PROTECTION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CAMBRIA COUNTY for year ending December 31, 1887.

Amount insured Dec. 31, 1886	$1,710,767.82	
Amount insured during year	416,992.00—	$2,127,459.82
Deduct am't expired during year	350,212.00	
Deduct am't surrendered and canceled	47,692.00—	406,904.00
Amount insured Dec. 31, 1887,		$1,720,555.82
Am't premium notes in force Dec. 31, '86,	160,967.58	
Am't premium notes taken during year,	41,282.00—	202,249.58
Deduct am't expired during year,	24,342.00	
Deduct am't surrendered and canceled,	8,561.00—	32,903.00
Am't premium notes in force Dec. 31, '87,		$169,346.58
No. policies issued during year,		354
No. policies in force Dec. 31, 1887,		1502

CASH ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS.

Am't on hand at last settlement,	$1,661.71
Cash for new Insurance,	1,373.28
Am't Assessment No. 9,	176.97—$3211.94

EXPENDITURES—LOSSES PAID.

Mrs. Mary Ivory,	680.00
E. & A. W. Pringle,	600.00
Sebastian Graff,	183.00
John J. Evans,	90.00
J. H. Glasgow,	25.00
David H., and Margaret J. Jones,	20.22
German Loan & Building Ass'n,	13.40
Rev. Anthony Wirtner,	10.00
Thomas J. Edwards,	9.00
OTHER EXPENSES.	
Secretary's fees,	177.00
Treasurer's salary,	80.00
Rent,	60.00
Agent's commission,	265.50
Premiums ret'd policies canceled,	113.63
Printing, postage, stat'y, ex., etc.,	102.13
Compensation Ex. Com.,	45.00
Balance on hand,	798.04—$3211.94

January 23, 1888, the forgoing statement was audited, found correct and approved.

JNO. LLOYD,
THOS. EVANS,
C. T. ROBERTS, } Ex. Committee.

AMOUNT DUE CAMBRIA COUNTY ON JUDGMENTS.

John H. Cooney	$ 275 58
Isaac Wike	41 28
Benjamin Figart	127 07
James Fiesk	30 72
S. A. R. Fitch, et. al.	10 08
W. W. Sherman, et. al.	86 06
John E. McKinzie	232 20
Barbary Rabb	88 05
George V. Shery	97 99
Pat Connell	53 79
Pat Connell, et. al.	78 70
A. Farrell	355 72
H. Bork	94 16
Pat Durham, et. al.	79 27
M. J. Noel, et. al.	172 12
A. R. Litzinger, et. al	87 82
F. F. Flenner, et. al.	86 56
Wm. H. Kelly, et. al.	294 75
Silas Baldwin, et. al.	389 56
Daniel Keffner, et. al.	53 44
Michael Donohoe, et. al.	2 105 60
Lucinda Binael	20 69
Ed. C. Bingel	83 44
Frank McDermit, et. al.	66 14
George Sonisby	184 03
William O'Connor, et. al.	27 43
Patrick Fleming	285 40
James O'Connor, et. al.	292 88
Patrick Fleming	194 45
John J. Kuhn	86 11
Michael Mellride	288 81
William White, et. al.	123 69
	$6,149 99

RECEIVED FROM SEATED AND UNSEATED LANDS.

District.	Road.	School.
	$	$
Barr township		45
Blacklick township	1 50	9 26
Cambria township	8 10	9 00
Clearfield township	18 21	44 84
Conemaugh township	20	5 61
Croyle township	1 87	12 80
Dean township	51 54	
Elder township	12 48	9 76
Ebensburg Borough	40	32
Gallitzin township	14 90	14 70
Jackson township	21 19	23 78
Johnstown 7th ward		4 25
Munster township		1 17
Portage township	5 12	3 90
Reade township		23 59
Stony Creek township		7 43
Summerhill township	1 45	2 70
Washington township	13 80	17 15
White township		7 65
	$149 07	$192 07

AMOUNT DUE DISTRICTS FROM COMMISSIONERS SALES AND REDEMPTION OF LANDS.

	Road.	School.
Adams township	$ 34 50	$ 41 50
Blacklick township	60	80
Cambria township	2 30	10 00
Conemaugh township		5 00
Clearfield township		1 00
Croyle township	1 48	8 56
Dean township	70 74	109 85
Gallitzin Borough	1 60	3 00
Jackson township	19 00	37 25
Munster township	1 75	2 50
Portage township	8 75	20 22
Reade township	194 00	295 30
Susquehanna township		9 00
Taylor township	1 30	10 40
Washington township	26 50	19 65
White township	391 50	710 50
Yoder township	2 25	32 75
	$755 48	$1 308 26

ASSETS.

Due County from judgments	$ 6,149 99
Due County from constables	2,565 74
Liabilities over assets	17,899 31
	$26,615 04

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding orders	$ 9,184 56
Outstanding County Bonds	10,000 00
Due districts on road and school	2,405 88
Due individuals on redemption of lands	224 18
Due Treasurer at settlement	692 25
	$26,615 04

GIVEN under our hands at the Commissioners' Office, in Ebensburg, this 30th day of January, A. D. 1888.

JOHN KIRBY,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
J. G. LLOYD. } Commissioners.

Attest—D. A. McGOUGH, Clerk.

WE, the undersigned, Auditors of Cambria county, respectfully report that we have carefully examined the vouchers and accounts of the Receipts and Expenditures of said county, from the 8th day of January, 1887, to the 3rd day of January, 1888, and find them as stated, also the foregoing statement of Assets and Liabilities of said county.

GIVEN under our hands at the Commissioners' Office, in Ebensburg, this 30th day of January, A. D. 1887.

GEO. A. KINKEAD,
JOS. W. GRIFFIN,
LOUIS ROLAND, } Auditors

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES! —OF— CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA., FROM THE 3rd day of January, 1887, to the 2nd day of January, 1888.

ALEX. STACKHOUSE, TREASURER, DR.

To balance in hands of Treasurer, at last settlement	$ 2,167.69
To amount received from Duplicate of 1887	78,672.71
To amount received from redemption of lands	3,461.76
To amount received from seated and unseated lands	561 02
To amount received from constables for 1888 and previous	1,263 80
To amount received from borrowed money	33,000,00
To amount received from Commissioners sales of lands	588 60
To amount received from miscellaneous sources	1,242 07
	$120,847 69

CR.

By amount paid—	
Auditors (County)	$ 300 00
Auditors (State)	55 20
Assessors	2,282 45
Boarding Jurors	110 50
Boarding prisoners	2,848 92
Building bridges	2,970 50
Bridge and road views	464 15
Borrowed money	33,000 00
Commissioners' sales	1,200 00
Commissioners' clerk	600 00
Commissioners' counsel	400 00
Counsels' fees	108 00
Court crier and tip staves	340 00
Constables	1,171 82
Criminal prosecutions	6,250 98
Court House	2,061 56
District Attorney	983 00
Elections	2,538 68
Fox and other scalps	577 05
Inquisitions	324 85
Insurance	450 00
Interest on borrowed money	724 83
Interest on Court House bonds	400 00
Janitor	600 00
Jail and jailor	3,932 21
Jury Commissioners and clerk	138 57
Jurors (grand)	982 98
Jurors (traverse)	5,531 39
Jurors (talesmen)	26 00
Miscellaneous	22 25
Old orders	49 17
Probates	43 30
Postage and expressage	43 73
Prothonotary	1,009 95
Printing	1,350 41
Poor Directors' salary	600 00
Poor & house of employment	15,082 55
Registry	838 98
Recording	225 91
Refunding	206 78
Road damages	310 00
Road land	3,262 87
Reform School	908 42
Redemption of lands	17 68
School fund	5,870 57
Sheriff	1,117 43
State tax	1,679 72
Soldiers' burial	250 00
Stenographer	602 00
Stationary	25 68
Teachers' Institute	200 00
Western Penitentiary	1,526 75
Western Penna. Hospital	1,654 12
Paid over to constables hands	1,245 95
Exonerations to constables	3,007 42
Exonerations on duplicate	58 73
Abatement to tax payers	3,893 67
Treasurer's com. on $81,724.47 @ 2½ per cent	3,893 67
Treasurer's com. on $81,724.47 @ 2½ per cent	793 81—$121,540 20
Balance due Treasurer	$6,075 25

AMOUNTS DUE FROM CONSTABLES.—

1882—	Henry Stemmer, Johnstown 7th w.	$ 57 48
1883—	E. B. McClartney, E. Conemaugh	26 95
	Henry Stemmer, Johnstown 4th w.	92 34
	Geo. D. Pringle, Wilmore Bor.	2 01
1884—	Geo. E. Kruz, Barr twp.	15 80
	D. H. Jones, Cambria twp.	4 88
1885—	John A. Troxell, Portage twp.	34 92
	John N. Strayer, Summerhill twp.	78 04
1886—	S. B. Edmiston, Barr twp.	5 88
	I. J. Weakland, Carroll twp.	247 66
	A. H. Penrod, Croyle twp.	99 88
	John N. Strayer, Summerhill twp.	198 08
	Wm. A. Rager, Susquehanna twp.	392 01
	Hiram Bemmerer, E. Taylor	15 80
1887—	I. J. Weakland, Carroll twp.	142 01
	Thos. Gittinger, Clearfield twp.	70 05
	J. A. Kline, Elder twp.	49 91
	Thos. Hancuff, Gallitzin Bor.	53 94
	A. J. Hersey, Ebrutown Bor.	27 45
	H. C. Miller, Johnstown 6th w.	122 84
	Henry Eichensehr, Prospect Bor.	164 34
	John A. Platt, Susquehanna twp.	448 57
	Joseph Jenkins, W. Taylor	172 19
		$2,505 74

AMOUNT DUE CAMBRIA COUNTY ON JUDGMENTS.

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Isaac Wike	41 28
Benjamin Figart	127 07
James Fiesk	30 72
S. A. R. Fitch, et. al.	10 08
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Michael Donohoe, et. al.	2 105 60
Lucinda Binael	20 69
Ed. C. Bingel	83 44
Frank McDermit, et. al.	66 14
George Sonisby	184 03
William O'Connor, et. al.	27 43
Patrick Fleming	285 40
James O'Connor, et. al.	292 88
Patrick Fleming	194 45
John J. Kuhn	86 11
Michael Mellride	288 81
William White, et. al.	123 69
	$6,149 99

RECEIVED FROM SEATED AND UNSEATED LANDS.

District.	Road.	School.
	$	$
Barr township		45
Blacklick township	1 50	9 26
Cambria township	8 10	9 00
Clearfield township	18 21	44 84
Conemaugh township	20	5 61
Croyle township	1 87	12 80
Dean township	51 54	
Elder township	12 48	9 76
Ebensburg Borough	40	32
Gallitzin township	14 90	14 70
Jackson township	21 19	23 78
Johnstown 7th ward		4 25
Munster township		1 17
Portage township	5 12	3 90
Reade township		23 59
Stony Creek township		7 43
Summerhill township	1 45	2 70
Washington township	13 80	17 15
White township		7 65
	$149 07	$192 07

AMOUNT DUE DISTRICTS FROM COMMISSIONERS SALES AND REDEMPTION OF LANDS.

	Road.	School.
Adams township	$ 34 50	$ 41 50
Blacklick township	60	80
Cambria township	2 30	10 00
Conemaugh township		5 00
Clearfield township		1 00
Croyle township	1 48	8 56
Dean township	70 74	109 85
Gallitzin Borough	1 60	3 00
Jackson township	19 00	37 25
Munster township	1 75	2 50
Portage township	8 75	20 22
Reade township	194 00	295 30
Susquehanna

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

Bills are usually presented in due time.

The Chinese alone hold the secret of making India ink.

Doing good is the only certainly happy action of a man's life.

The seventeen-months-old King of Spain gets $1,000,000 a year.

A New York life insurance agent has opened an office in Jerusalem.

A helping hand at the right moment would save many from ruin.

A lard trust is the latest. It ought to be a fat thing for those who are in it.

The crow is a sensible bird, for he seldom opens his mouth without caws.

Women are the best detectors of counterfeits when the counterfeits are not men.

A man named "Toogood" has been arrested in Baltimore for disorderly conduct.

We are all fortune-tellers. That is, we can tell a fortune when we see it.

It has been decided by the postmaster at St. Louis that mince pie is not mailable matter.

There are whole towns in Germany that do little else but make dolls for American children.

The reason that dogs are seldom drowned is because they always have their bark with them.

The price of rubber goods remains very firm. One would think that it would be elastic.

The great high road of human welfare lies along the old highway of steadfast well doing.

For the entire calendar year of 1887, the Government debt was reduced $117,000,000.

One of the most important rules of the science of manners is an absolute silence in regard to yourself.

Cheerfulness is an excellent wearing quality. It has been called the bright weather of the heart.

There isn't much doubt that Cape Cod is getting eaten up by the greedy sea, and in time will disappear.

A law prohibiting the intemperate hoarding of wealth might prevent money from becoming tight.

What is ancestry after all? The rich man as well as the poor one begins life without a shirt on his back.

Advice to young ladies who are setting their caps: Use percussion caps so the "pop" may be heard.

The strongest friendships have been formed in mutual adversity, as iron is most strongly united by the fiercest flame.

It is sad to see family relics sold at auction, but the most painful thing under the hammer is generally your thumb-nail.

Four sheep, a hog and ten bushels of wheat settled an Iowa breach of promise suit where $25,000 damages were demanded.

Statistics show that girls who work in a match factory do not get married any quicker than those who work at other places.

The most dull and sickening thud is that produced by the dropping of an old-fashioned copper cent into a church contribution box.

"Is there any man in this town named Afternoon?" inquired a Mississippi postmaster as he held up a letter directed "P. M."

There is a mountain of coal in Wild Horse Valley, Wyoming, which has been burning for thirty years. It sends up dense volumes of smoke.

C. P. Huntington, the railway magnate, whose wealth is computed at $50,000,000, once peddled out butter by the pound to the miners in California.

Study rather to fill your minds than your coffers; knowing that gold and silver were originally mingled with dirt, until avarice or ambition parted them.

A hole in the ground and a smell of gas sold for $8,000 in Ohio the other day. The hole was found to be all right, but the smell of gas disappeared with the owner.

A Wisconsin farmer who has six marriageable daughters has entered suit against his county. He claims that his home has been unc remoniously used for a court house.

An eggshell is said to be strong enough to support a man's weight, but the man who puts half a dozen in his coat-tail pocket and steps on a banana peel cannot be made to believe it.

Thoughtless and inconsiderate Bostonians are laughing at the English young woman who, recently, after hearing much praise of butternuts said: "At what season of the year are the doughnuts ripe?"

An exchange says: "A potato that weighed eleven pounds was raised by a man in Lawrence county, Ark." The Arkansas men must be "powerful weak" if this is considered a remarkable feat of strength.

Threshing Oats by Hand.

Some good farmers are readopting the old method of threshing their oat crops with a flail, leaving the work to be done in the winter, and thus furnishing employment to men who would otherwise be idle. There are some other advantages in this practice not included in the employment it gives to labor in winter. The freshly threshed oat straw is readily eaten by stock, and there are usually enough light oats left in to make it passably good feed. It is better to leave light oats in the straw than to put them in the bin among the threshed grain, for unless the grain is carefully graded some of these light oats will go in the seed and help to deteriorate the crop. With hand-threshed oats in cold weather there has been no danger that vitality of seed has been impaired by heating. While the oat is in the sheaf any dampness in the grain is absorbed by the chaff, and as the head is bulky and porous it dries out without injury. Oats threshed by machine as soon as harvested, and then dumped, several hundred bushels, perhaps, in one bin, are pretty sure to heat. It would be better in such case if the seed were entirely spoiled instead of having its vitality impaired. The crop comes up weak, and if the season is not every way favorable it is a partial failure at the best, and this makes a larger proportion of poor oats for seed the subsequent season.

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THE NEW QUININE.

GIVES GOOD APPETITE STRENGTH, QUIET NERVES, HAPPY DAYS, SWEET SLEEP.

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that the most delicate stomach will bear.
A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
and all Germ Diseases.

The most scientific and succesful Blood Purifier. Superior to quinine.

Mr. John C. Scarborough, Selma, N. C., writes: "I got malaria in the Southern army and for a dozen years suffered from its debilitating effects. I was terribly run down when I heard of Kaskine, the new quinine. It helped me at once. I gained 35 pounds. Have not had such good health in 20 years."

Other letters of a similar character from prominent individuals, which stamp Kaskine as a remedy of undoubted merit, will be sent on application.

Letters from the above persons, giving full details will be sent on application.

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"Rough on Rats."
clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs.

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Palpitation, dropsical swellings, uneasiness, in digestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by Wells' Health Renewer.

"Rough on Corns."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

"Buchu-Paiba."
Quick, complete cure, all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases, scalding, irritation, stone, gravel, catarrh of the bladder. $1, druggists.

Bed-Bugs, Flies.
Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Thin People.
"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1.

"Rough on Pain."
Cures cholera, colic, cramps, diarrhœa, aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. 25c. Rough on Pain Plasters, 15c.

Mothers.
If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Well's Health Renewer," $1. Druggists.

Life Preserver.
If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

"Rough on Piles."
Cures piles or hemorrhoids, itching, protruding, bleeding, internal or other. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists.

Pretty Women.
Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity, don't fail to try "Well's Health Renewer."

"Rough on Itch."
"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

"Rough on Catarrh."
Corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic, also unequaled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

The Hope of the Nation.
Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate use "Wells' Health Renewer."

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Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all kidney and urinary complaints cured by "Buchu-Paiba." $1

"Water Bugs, Roaches."
"Rough on Rats" clears them out, also beetles ants.

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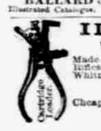

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1888.
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Ebensburg & Cresson R. R. Schedule.

Leaves—Northward.	No. 1. A. M.	No. 2. A. M.	No. 3. P. M.
Cresson,	9.00	11.10	5.25
Lockett,	9.07	11.17	5.30
Munster,	9.14	11.29	5.42
Noel,	9.19	11.35	5.48
Naylor,	9.24	11.41	5.53
Bradley,	9.30	11.47	6.02
Ebensburg,	9.40	12.01	6.15

Leaves—Southward.	No. 1. A. M.	No. 2. A. M.	No. 3. P. M.
Ebensburg,	7.05	10.00	3.00
Bradley,	7.15	10.09	3.15
Naylor,	7.21	10.15	3.21
Noel,	7.25	10.20	3.30
Munster,	7.30	10.25	3.36
Lockett,	7.36	10.32	3.45
Cresson,	7.45	10.40	4.00

Cresson and Coalport R. R. Schedule.

Leaves—Northward.	Mail A. M.	Exp. P. M.
Cresson,	9.10	5.20
Wildwood	9.28	5.33
Inwood,	9.32	5.36
Amsbry,	9.45	5.44
Ashville,	9.52	5.51
Millside,	10.00	5.57
Dysart,	10.06	6.01
Condron,	10.19	6.05
Dean,	10.16	6.09
Frugality,	10.27	6.17
Shirley,	10.35	6.22
Fallen Timber,	10.37	6.25
Flynn City,	10.49	6.34
Coalport,	11.01	6.45
Rosebud,	11.04	6.45
Irvona,	11.10	6.50

Leaves Southward.	Mail P. M.	Exp. A. M.
Irvona,	2.30	7.00
Rosebud,	2.36	7.05
Coalport,	2.38	7.07
Flyn City,	2.49	7.16
Fallen Timber,	2.57	7.25
Shirley,	3.00	7.27
Frugality,	3.05	7.32
Dean,	3.16	7.41
Condron,	3.20	7.45
Dysart,	3.24	7.49
Millside,	3.28	7.53
Ashville,	3.35	8.00
Amsbry,	3.42	8.05
Inwood,	3.52	8.14
Wildwood,	3.55	8.17
Cresson,	4.10	8.30

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MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
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☞ No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.
TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.
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V. LUTTRINGER.
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$50 Reward.
The school district of Allegheny township will pay the above reward for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons found breaking into, injuring, or in any manner defacing any of the school property of said township.
HUGH DRISKELL,
Allegheny twp., Oct. 27, 1887. President.

SELWYN HALL READING, PENN.
A thorough preparatory School for Boys. Conducted upon the Military plan. Boys of any age admitted. Send for catalogue, terms, etc.
L. C. BISHOP, Head Master, Reading, Pa.

Farm Life.

Almost every day we are more deeply impressed with the solemn duty of urging the boys to stick to the farm. When we contemplate the fact that the rural districts of such a grand agricultural State as Illinois are losing population, and that the cities are constantly gaining the ultimate result of a continuance of such a state of things is nothing less than deplorable. Every avenue of business life is crowded in the city. Those who make a success must sacrifice much, and comparitively few care to pay the price for success. Of all the thousands employed in a great city, those who have toiled hard and long to achieve success, and by reason of their toil and painstaking care, command such confidence that their service are almost indispensibly valuable, are comparatively few. The great mass is composed of nobodies. They are employed if employed at all, because positions must be filled, even if imperfectly filled. But day after day they go to their work, commanding but little more regard than a machine, and entirely uncertain whether through the whim or real dissatisfaction of their employer, they will have work to-morrow, or be thrown out of employment. They live from hand to month, in a very unpleasantly strict sense of the term. In the professions there is no room except for those who have signal ability and an industry that will prompt them to work themselves literally to death. Indeed, there is a most dismal prospect for even a brilliant young man in the professions. A few weeks ago a young doctor was arrested for stealing books, and it was shown that he committed the crime to get money to keep him from starving. His arrest and conviction prompted several young doctors to write letters to the press, and they all united in saying that the young doctor, however well qualified could not command a living practice. In conversation with three lawyers a few days since, two of them united in the opinion that Chicago had hundreds of lawyers who were either starving or gaining a living through unprofessional practice. The clerks in our dry goods stores are overworked. In our grocery stores they are on their feet from seven in the morning until six, seven and sometimes ten o'clock at night, and the pay is poor. The trades are full. Everything is crowded, and still there is a steady stream from the country to the city.

It ought not to be difficult for the young man who at least gets enough to eat and wear and has a good bed to sleep on, on the farm, to see that the chances of success in the city are too few to warrant him in running the risk. We know what the discouragement in farming is. We know how poorly it has paid of late years. But this is not because of anything in farming itself. It is the result of unjust, and oppressive systems, and these can be reformed if the farmer is true to his own interests, and we believe that they will be reformhd. The people of this country do not propose to be wholly eaten up by greedy monoplies. Farming will come to the front as a paying business. We cannot think that the people of this country will stand idly by and see their republic crumble and our general prosperity ruined; and these are the inevitable results of depopulating our farms and turning our population into our cities. It is our duty as patriotic citizens to make our farms pay, by relieving them of all unjust burdens. We will relieve them too, and then there will be nothing to do but impress the youth on our farms that a useful, prosperous farmer is a more honorable man than a well dressed or poorly dressed city idler.

Young Men Read This.

In the pocket book of Hon. Stephen Allen, who was drowned on the Henry Clay, was found a printed slip apparently cut from a newspaper, of which the following is a copy. It is worthy to be placed in every newspaper, and engraved on the heart of every young man.

"Keep good company or none.

Never be idle; if your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind.

Always speak the truth.

Make few promises.

Live up to your engagements.

Keep your own secrets, if you have any.

When you speak to a person look him in the face. Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue.

Good character is above all things else. Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts.

If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be such that none will believe him.

Drink no kind of intoxicating drinks

Ever live, misfortune excepted, within your income.

When you retire to bed think over what you have done during the day.

Make no haste to be rich. If you would prosper, small and steady gains give competency with a tranquil mind.

Never play at any game of chance.

Avoid temptation through fear you may not withstand it.

Earn money before you spend it.

Never run in debt unless you see a way to get out again.

Never borrow, if you can possibly avoid it.

Do not put off till to-morrow that which should be done to-day.

Do not marry until you are able to support a wife.

Never speak evil of any one.

Be just before you are generous.

Keep yourself innocent if you would be happy.

Save when you are young to spend when you are old.

Read over the above maxims at least once a week.

Adulterating.

Mr. Alfred Speer, of Passaic, N. J., having noted the want of a strictly pure and a first-class wine, has for the past thirty years devoted his time and capital to raising the Oporto Grape from the vine brought from the Doura valley in Portugal, with the view to supplying this want; that he has been eminently successful, the endorsements which his Port Grape Wine has received from physicians all over this country and in Europe will testify.

The Sleep of Children.

A child should be in bed as the fowls are, at sundown at least. And he should be allowed to rise in the morning as soon as he wakes. It is not only torture but an unhealthy mischief to compel children to lie in bed awake two hours to prevent disturbing older people. The morning sun is the most essential to plant life. A conservatory should always, if possible, be on the east side of a house. It is equally true that the morning sun is most valuable for animal vigor, and that includes human beings. We, all of us, are breaking both ends of the law. Our sleep should be taken earlier, and we should never fail of getting the morning sun.

I abominate night parties for children. I believe every physician does. It is not so much the exposure and the eating in the night, and the bad associations formed (of a high toned sort, possibly) but the breaking into the sleep habit. Equally bad is it for children to study in the evenings. It gorges their brains with blood, and if they sleep they dream. I had a little patient of 12 years, who was wasted and nervous, and whose dreams were filled with problems. It was a marvel and pride to his parents that the youngster worked out hard problems in his sleep, such as he failed to master when awake. But he came near his final problem. I locked up his books at 6 o'clock. He must not touch one after his supper. He must play and romp, and then go to bed. He is now robust. You cannot emphasize too strongly the mischief of children's night study.

Whatever a stolid lot of animal nature can do, our American children are sensitive and cannot do—that is sleep safely two in a bed. No matter in what else you economize, there is a criminal folly in economizing in beds. Every person needs his own bed more than he needs his own chair or his own plate at the table. And the best bed in the world is a good bed of fresh straw, covered with plenty of quilts. No child should be allowed to sleep on feathers or animal refuse on any sort. But to sleep two in a bed is a vital damage. One is sure to absorb the electric energy of the other. What we must look for is to accumulate constitution for the child, and establish a stout conservative tendency. Our American life will be sure to make heavy drafts on him. If he has no capital he can pay no interest. This habit of sleeping alone should be retained through life under all circumstances. More mischief, as well as immortality, comes from the opposite course than from any other common habit.

Good deal of nonsense is sometimes published about sending children to bed with full stomachs. This is well enough as long as a babe is an animal and has not awakened to much use of the brain; but as soon as a child has come to an age of active thought he should have a chance for light exercise and sport after his meals; never, however, allowing him to go to bed excited. Above all things to be deprecated is the stormy season so frequently indulged in just at retiring. The child prefers to sit up, and invariably retires in a storm of passion, added to by the storm of nurse or parent, should be calmly but firmly restrained from all such outbreaks. There is a great difference in children about retireing; some very active brains grow sleepy and desire to retire early; others equally active grow wakeful and excited.

On a Missouri Prairie.

The forests of Kansas do not impress the beholder as do these magnificent plains of Missouri, over which we are whirling as these lines are penned.—There is nothing vast, nothing awe-inspiring about a Kansas tree. It does its best, I suppose, but it runs so much to warps and knots and corns and cramps and bunions and warts and excrescences and crooks and twists and hunches that it can't get very high. It wastes its energies in crookedness. But maybe it catches that from the Indian agents. Anyhow, a danger board ought to be put up near a Kansas forest, lest some careless man might step on it in the park.

A moment the train slacks up, and down the long sweep of this vast Missouri prairie comes the sturdy settler. There is no snow, but he drives a sleigh. The sleigh weighs somewhat less than a ton and is drawn by an only ox, and he an orphan. I judge that he is an orphan from the tender, reproachful expression that films in his dim and glazing eye every time the sturdy settler fetches him a whack with a piece of a rail he uses for a "gad." If the rail doesn't break and the ox doesn't die, the sturdy settler will get there. In fact, I think he is nearly there now.

This is a great big country. It makes you tired to try to see the nearest edge of it. The longer you look the further away it seems, and the further into this country you go the wider it grows. Bless your soul! there's room enough out here for the man who wants the earth. He could come out here and have it, and then there would be plenty left for the rest of us.

Feed for Colts.—Young, growing animals need something specially fitted to form bone and muscle, not fat. Corn is mainly a fat producing feed, and consequently is unsuitable in such cases, as any one who has made a trial of it well knows. Oats, bran, shorts, pea-meal (where it can be obtained) and clover hay, are the very best kinds of feed for young colts; and the judicious feeding of such materials can not fail to make good horses, other things being equal.

The way to walk on a slippery day is to lean forward, keep the feet well together, take short steps and set each foot down solid, toe and heel touching at the same instant. This is an awkward gate, but it is considerably more graceful than falling.

"No," said an old maid, "I do not miss a husband very much. I have trained my dog to growl every time I feed him, and I have bought a tailor's dummy that I can scold when I feel like it."

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Farm and Garden Notes.

Salt plentifully sprinkled on the icy doorstep will have a better and cleaner effect than ashes.

It pays to keep eyes and ears open for the new developments of agriculture. Our fathers didn't know it—neither do their sons.

All old, worthless trees had better be cut out of the orchard and used for firewood. The orchard will look better in the spring, and it will pay.

When butter is gathered in the churn in granular form it is never overchurned. Pounding it after it is in a lump or large mass is what overchurns it.

To wholly abandon a staple crop or product because it is temporarily unprofitable is to lose one's hold on the market when it becomes profitable again.

Cows feed on meal mixed with straw cut and moistened, says Prof. Arnold, give more milk and considerably richer, than when fed on the best hay alone.

Cordial and brandy made of black currants are having a large sale in various countries of Europe, where they are chiefly used for medicinal purposes.

Dry road dust or earth should be gathered for use in the hen house during winter. A supply of sawdust is also excellent for spreading upon the floor.

Large profits do not always depend upon large crops. One may grow an extraordinary large crop, but the expense of so doing may balance the receipts.

A farmer on Staten island, N. J., has a cow that has given an average amount of milk during the season, though she dropped her last calf five years ago.

How to keep up the fertility of pastures is a question that is now interesting New England farmers, and is a question whose consideration is increasing in importance from year to year.

If farmers were better acquainted with botany, understanding more fully the laws of vegetable growth, better success might attend their sowing seed and better fruits and crops might be grown.

The careful farmer plans his work so as to have jobs suitable for rainy days on which to employ hired help; but sometimes it is better to give help an occasionally rainy day—they will work the better for it.

It is not the food that hens consume that makes them lay that is expensive, no matter what the cost; it is the food that fails to produce eggs, even if it is cheap, that adds to the expense of keeping for egg production.

After a patient and persistent trial extending through five years a New York man has succeeded in inducing a horse to eat prickly comfrey. It is now proposed to see if it can be made to relish pickled olives and Browning's poetry.

Lay in a stock of green food for winter use by cutting and curing short grass and clover, or raising a lot of mangel beets or turnips. Ensilage, cabbage, late cut grass, rye or barley is good for this purpose.

In this country nearly three dollars worth of milk, cream, butter, and cheese together are sold and consumed to every dollar's worth of beef. The market for dairy products is practically inexhaustible.

Sheep here do not pay as great profits as those in England. Everything depends on the mode of management. Our farmers compel sheep to forage, while in England they are treated as carefully as cattle.

Old leather contains a considerable percentage of ammonia compounds, which are very slowly soluble. A good way to dispose of old boots, therefore, is to bury them at the foot of an apple tree.

The necessity of keeping sheep on dry footing should not be forgotten. A yard in which sheep are kept should be one where there is plenty of drainage. Wet footing is one thing that sheep will not stand.

A Maine correspondent of the New England *Farmer* dilates on the utility of the humble wheel borrow on the farm, but considers it, as usually made entirely too heavy. It should be strong but light, so as to require no unnecessary strength to handle it.

Farmers do not fully appreciate the value of wood ashes or they would not sell them to soap men, but would spread them upon mowing lands or apply them to growing crops. They contain all the essential inorganic elements of plants.

During the past six years the average yield of wheat per acre has been greater in New England than in any other portion of the country, showing 15.1 bushels against 11.9 for the whole country, taking one year with another, and 11.0 in the great northwest wheat region.

A cleanly kept cow will yield sweet milk, with an agreeable, sweet odor, and quite free from any taint or injurious quality whatever. That such milk is very rare, and this is the reason why the very best purely flavored butter is rare too.

The growth and quality of wool, says an exchange, is always an important item as regards the profit in keeping sheep, and if we allow the sheep to fall into a low condition in the fall, when wool is making good growth in order to protect the animal during the winter, not only the quality but quantity will be affected.

Small eggs are often caused by fowls getting to fat. When you know it to be a fact that the hen is getting old, the probability is this is the cause of the small sized eggs and the diminution of the quantity. If she is allowed to go on you will be rewarded for your goodwill in keeping her by eggs the size of marbles, eventually. A hatchet